-P & O-

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,091—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 9, 1900.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRAND **Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	17th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	24th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th „
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Moser	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 875	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.
„ R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

		Or about	
S.S. ——		27th January,	1901.
S.S. ——		24th February,	1901.
S.S. ——		27th March,	1901.
S.S. ——		26th April,	1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets,	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd „	325	500	525	550	600
3rd „	150	..	..	..	..

A primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all passages.

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. KORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain .... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 12th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	11th Nov.
SULTAN	2881	Bohlanz	23rd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

The S.S. SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for Benadir Coast, viz:—MERKA, BRAWA, MUGDISCHU and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
Apollo House, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 5th Nov., 1900.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. DUNEARN ......Sailing about 15th Dec.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th Nov. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents · GRINDLAY & CO

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	56	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, FANCY GOODS.

TREACHER & CO. invite attention to their SHOW ROOMS at the Fort, where the Company's large and varied Stock of the above Goods are to be seen. All Goods are of the very best quality, and are only procured of Houses which are most in repute.

BEST AND LATEST DESIGNS!

FINEST QUALITY!!

EXTENSIVE SELECTION!!!

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Best for Infants.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Best for Invalids.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Used by the Medical Profession.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Free from Starch.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Best for Infants.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Most Economical.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Used by the Medical Profession.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
In Tins, Re. 1-0 and 1-12 each.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET;

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

.VINCENT AND COMPANY

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE LARGE Building known as VICTORIA HOUSE," Byculla, Bombay, is offered for Sale, the Company having transferred their wholesale Business to the Fort. Suitable for a Factory Machinery Godown, Club, School-house, Library, &c., or TO LET in TENEMENTS. For full particulars apply to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND.

A good wholesome Whisky at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 20 . 0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS, [illegible] BOMBAY.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE	riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.
WHEEL	men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.
ROYAL	Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.
ENFIELD	is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their
BICYCLES	are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	„	260	„	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	„	300	„	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	„	285	„	315
Lady's Model BM/C	„	230	„	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL
On MONDAY next, the 12th NOVEMBER,
Commencing at 9-30 P.M.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers of the Norfolk Regiment the Band will play during the evening.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture....Oberon....................Weber.
Band, NORFOLK Regt.
2. Song ....For thine own Sake .. ..D'Barnard.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
3. Song ....The Moorish Maid.............H. Parker.
Miss MAYHEW.
4 Song ....The Mighty Deep ....W. H. Jude.
Mr. H. FERRIER.
5. Piano Solo..Andante and Rondo Capriccioso ....Mendelssohn.
Miss STEPHANIE JOST.
6. Song ....The Devont Lover..............M. V. White.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
7. Humorous...Tut Tut !.......................E. Cranston Saunders.
Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.

Interval, during which the Band will play.

PART II.

8. Song ....To Anthea........................Hatton.
Mr. MEDLEY.
(With Band Accompaniment)
9. Song ....Where'er you go................Lord Somerset.
Mrs. HARTIGAN.
10. Violin Solo...Benedictus......................Dr. A. C. Mackenzie.
Mr. HENRY ASTELL.
11. Song ....The Sailor's Grave..............Sullivan.
Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
12. Comic ....Selected ....
Mr. BEN DEFRECE.

Accompanist.—Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Bandmaster.—Mr. G. B. BARTLETT.

Refreshments will be obtainable on the East Verandah.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3 Unreserved .....Rs. 2
Admission ....Re. 1
Plan of Seating at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for 99 years' leases of the following building sites on their Estates :—

No. of Sites.	Areas from	Monthly Rent from
ON HORNBY ROAD.		
11 Sites	700 to 1330 sq. yds	Rs. 58 to Rs. 162
ON WAUDBY ROAD.		
Nos. 36 & 37	778 and 1040 sq. yds.	Rs. 65 and Rs. 86
ON WODEHOUSE ROAD.		
8 Sites	856 to 1128 sq. yds	Rs. 53 to Rs. 70
ON COLABA CAUSEWAY.		
5 Sites	833 to 1000 sq. yds.	Rs. 69 to Rs. 83
ON MARINE LINES ESTATE.		
19 Sites	1600 sq. yds	Rs. 103
ON WELLINGTON LINES.		
14 Sites	817 to 2210 sq. yds.	Rs. 72 to Rs. 213

Further particulars and plans of the Sites can be obtained at the Office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

7 Offices of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby, Road. Bombay 8th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of "A" and "B" TICKETS of ADMISSION of the Victoria Terminus on the occasion of the PUBLIC DEPARTURE of H. E. the VICEROY on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, are requested to drive up to the entrance north of the Main Porch entrance to the Booking office, the latter being RESERVED for HIS EXCELLENCY and SUITE.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, 8th November, 1900.

I AM LEAVING for the Continent on the 10th inst. Unless a full PUBLIC CONFESSION and APOLOGY is made, I will demand of the Law absolute satisfaction from all concerned for the lies circulated.

E. MURRAY, C. E.

NOTICE.

MR. F. M. FLOWER will SIGN for our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

5th November 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TALAKCHUND MOTICHUND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

CHENKARAM PREMCHUND, the Sole Executor named in the Will of the said deceased residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 1st day of November, 1900.

Messrs, MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR, & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
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"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

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Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

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MONSOON,
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NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

YOU will find DRESSES WASHED and DYED just like new at DESAI and Co., No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwady High School, opposite the old shop. Look on the board DESAI and Co., only.

THE BAND of the Norfolk Regiment will play selections during the Refreshment Interval, TOWN HALL, MONDAY next.

RALEIGH CYCLE Co., have appointed Messrs VATCHA BROS. (Girgaum and Medows Street, their sole Agents. Beware of buying old stock Raleighs from elsewhere.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins ; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
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Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2.
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND, COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE, VARIETY OF LAMPS, LARGE SIZE MUSICAL BOXES, BOHEMIAN AND MAJOLICA WARE, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, a large consignment of bentwood furniture, in great variety, by Jacob Joseph Cohen and other manufacturers, bronze and majolica table, hanging and standing lamps, large size musical boxes on stands, playing Hindoostani play tunes, theatre variety, rich Bohemian and majolica vase in variety, dressed pictures, best platedware, suitable for hotels, clocks, and timepieces, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF TOYS, MILLINERY, GAS FITTINGS, AND SHOP FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Medows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy milliner and toy merchant, closing business, consisting of dressed and undressed dolls, mechanical toys, toy furniture and tea sets, game boxes, cricket bats and balls, perambulators, picture books, bundles of silk dress ribbons, knitting wool, laces, silk and woollen tassels and fringes, lady's straw trimmed and untrimmed hats, bonnets, pieces of flannel, cashmere, coatings, woollen stockings, boots and shoes, collars, steel travelling trunks, sliding door cupboards, blackwood show cases, bronze gas lamps of 1 and 3 lights, writing table, pigeon-hole, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose.
1 square piano by Collard and Collard.

By order of the liquidator, Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Ld., revolving book-stand, writing table, type writer, bench, chairs, box, etc.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Brothers and on account and at the risk of Pudmanand Singh Raja Bahadur of Banelі—
7 cases containing 5 phonographs with accessories.

AT 2 P.M.

2 new "Victoria" gent's bicycles.
A few second-hand bicycles.
1 English-made C spring cabriolet
1 light and strong-built victoria
1 second-hand office shigram
1 second-hand double-seated brougham
1 French-polished light dog-cart
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMBKER STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instand, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Fazulbhai Alloobhoy, Goolam Hooson Nurmahomed, and Haji Karmalli Mahomed Jetha, executors of the late Meherali Jaffer Rajpar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdool Rahiman bin Umerali Sarung, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of November, 1898, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Tembker Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1188, new No. 8351, old Survey No. 2326, and new Survey No. 3778, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 116, and Street No. 99, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Tembker Street, on the north by the property of Manikchand Kapurchand, and on the south by the property of Ahmed Mahomed, and which premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, top floor, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware and cutlery, brass bedstead complete, revolving writing table, photographs and oleographs, solid brass curtain rods with brackets, table, hanging and standing lamps, drawing room suit lined velvet, table ornaments, handsome screens with China cloth. English ice box, Hyderabad rugs, China flower stands, etc, the property of C. E. PHILLIMORE, Esq, proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 WALER HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, about 25 waler horses in good condition, and in regular work, suitable as hacks, hunters or carriage horses.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

1 billiard table by "Thurston" with balls, cues, lamp, &c.

On account and risk of the owners—
13 packages tents, under Telegaon to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 103 of 30-10-99.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with rubber-tyred wheel in good order.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 6 years, 14-2, believed sound
1 handsome strong-glass fronted miniature brougham in good order
1 strong-built miniature office shigram.
1 second-hand strong Ralli cart in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony " and saddle.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Admiralty House, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, one handsome mahogany Grand square piano by Rose and Co., handsome marble clocks, very old China and Japanese vases and bronze ornaments, also handsome light Singapore camp furniture, large fish bowl with fish, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a collection of valuable books, one handsome strong victoria in good order, one bay Arab horse, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of CAPTAIN W. NEWELL, Superintendent, P. and O. Company's Dockyard.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Stable Co., 223 Belasis Road, Byculla—
1 Bay waler gelding, 15-3, broken to single and double harness.
1 Bay waler mare, 15-3, double harness.
4 Chesnut walers, 16, double harness.
2 Bay waler gelding, 15-3, double harness.
1 Bay waler mare, 16 unbroken.
Also pair of black Shetland ponies, about 9 hands, broken to single and double harness.

The horses are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1900.

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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE.
WHISKEY.
Please See you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE......One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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Are Celebrated the World over for
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and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins.
6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

THE WAR ! THE WAR ! ! !
Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON :
14, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 89 and 90, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE LIMITED POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us to HUSSEINALI ALLIBHOY is withdrawn.

J. H. ELLIOTT & CO., LD.

Bombay, November 3rd, 1900.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION SALE of Timber will take place, commencing from the 3rd December 1900, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—
TEAK ....16,590 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD ... 780 tons.
JUNGLEWOOD... 200 tons.

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to tion at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

H. MURRAY,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D. Kanara, Camp Belgaum, 4th September, 1900.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
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A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

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TO THE MANAGER.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,
Temporary Address : Khandwa.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS : Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

LIST OF VERY RARE WORKS FOR SALE.

1. Kuran, in Arabic, Suras 1-37, 4to, MS. beautifully written in large African characters, with headings in Cufic, Script, and ornaments in various colors to mark the sections, 82 leaves ; half calf (Tunis ?) about 1680.

An unusually fine example of African Calligraphy, with a rude but highly ornamental first page.

2. Al-Kuran (Sacred Book of Islam), 12mo, MS. written within gold lines, with gold Sura headings and an illuminated 'huwan' (first two pages) ; in a pretty binding painted with flowers, about 1800.

3. Kuran, printed by order of the Empress Catherine of Russia, Sm. folio, hf. bd., rare St. Petersburg, 1790.

4. Al-Kuran, in Arabic, 16 mo, a pretty little MS. in minute Naskhi characters written within gilt and coloured rulings, with the Sura headings in gold and two richly illuminated pages at the beginning ; in a gilt and lackered Indian binding painted with flowers ; enclosed in an old leather case, with straps.

A. H. 974 (1566).

5. Al-Kuran, The Sacred Book of Islam, in Arabic, Roy. 8vo Ms. on 454 leaves of glazed paper, written in fine bold Talik characters, 11 lines to the page, within rulings of blue and gold, with ornaments to mark the sections, and Sura headings in white upon a gold ground ; two brilliantly illuminated pages forming the 'huwan' at the beginning ; in a richly gilt Indian binding, lined inside with gilt red leather.

Transcribed by Yakut Rakam Khan (about 1706) written probably for some prince or great noble of Aurungzib's Court.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

READ THIS !
READ THIS ! !
THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,
Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.
1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 33
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY..........................As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 3-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... " 4½
Third do .... " 2½
In the Native Languages, double the above.
or Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent, per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 98 3-4	unch'd.
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2	,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£110 plus 1-2	
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 64 7-8 plus 1-8	
Bar Silver in London	29 11-16	unch'd.
Do New York	64—1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·9 1-2	unch'd.
Do New York	4·84 1-8 plus 3-4	
Discount Bank of England	4	unch'd.
Do Short London Bills	3 7-8	,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4	,,

According to Reuter £1,50,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

According to Reuter the following amounts were allotted at the periodical biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 22,10,000 to Calcutta.
Rs. 80,000 to Bombay.
Rs. 7,10,000 to Madras.

Rs. 30,00,000

The minimum rate accepted was 1s. 3 15-16d.

Tenders at which rate received 4 per cent, above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last public sales, was Rs. 30,80,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta for Rs. 1,00,000 at 1-4.

COTTON.—The market is quiet and a shade easier. Picking of new crop is making fair progress, and while there has been little rain in some districts, the General accounts are satisfactory. In Sholapur a considerable improvement in crops has taken place; in other districts cotton-plants are flourishing, and at Agra, Khamgaum and Dhulia new cotton is arriving in small quantities. In Julgaon wheat is flourishing. In other centres food grains, gingelly and rapeseed are doing fairly well; though in Hubli some more rain would prove beneficial to food-grains.

Telegrams from New York reporting an improvement in American Cotton crop prospects tended to depress the Bombay Cotton Market yesterday and news of a decline in prices both in Liverpool and New York did nothing to revive it.

The market was therefore dull. We quote:—

Bengal, Fine Ready 190: January 178
,, F. G. ,, 170
Broach, Fine ,, 200
,, Good ,, 185; March 219

Shippers took 100 bales at 180, while Mills took 300 Bengal at 176, 100 Dhamangaon at 189, and 25 Berar at 211.

The following figures showing the movements of cotton will be of interest:—

	1900	1899	Difference
Receipts for the week ending 7th November	2,916	16,218	—13,302
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 7th November	19,558	58,015	—38,457
Shipments for the week to Europe	8,300	100	plus 8,200
China, Japan and Coast Ports	289	21,683	—21,394
Total	8,589	21,783	—13,194
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th Nov. Europe	31,214	740	plus 30,474
Japan	Nil	41,154	—41,154
China	160	6,161	—6,001
Coast Ports	1,292	1,337	—45
Total	32,666	49,392	—16,726
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	1,065	Nil	plus 1,065
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil	3,300	—3,300

The total exports from Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 30th September, 1900, were 1,367 bales; by B. B. and C. I. Railway from 1st October to 31st August, 1900; the number of bales carried was 21,228.

It will be seen from the above figures that the receipts of cotton (owing to the late crop) are far behind the arrivals this time last year. Europe, it will be noticed, is now drawing largely on Bombay, the shipments up to date being 30,474 bales in excess of 1900. On the other hand exports to Japan have practically ceased, no cotton having been shipped there since 1st October last, while last year the exports exceeded 41,000 bales. To China, also, the exports are diminishing, only 160 bales having gone forward as against 6,161 bales in 1900.

COTTON.—The quality of Queensland cotton, writes a correspondent, is unsurpassed by the very best American growth; Sea Island cotton, for instance, grows to perfection. A small parcel was privately sold at a high figure in Liverpool, being considered too good to put on the open market. New Orleans Cotton also grows well. The land required need not be of the best. Once planted, cotton is as easily grown as a French bean. The seed is inexpensive and can be replaced by its own product. A great necessity is to keep the cotton from getting discoloured by wet, the harvest being at the beginning of the wet season. This difficulty, however, could be got over by planting a little earlier. The boll-worm, which is the worst enemy of the plant, is easily exterminated by the use of Paris green spread over the ground from sacks slung over the backs of mules. The cost is small and the labour little. As in many other Australian industries, the question of labour is important. Wages in Queensland are now no longer phenominally high, but they are still too high for the profitable employment of men in picking cotton. But cotton has an advantage over sugar in the fact that there is a machine for picking, a consummation vainly sought for as regards the harwesting of cane. Ginning by hand is out of the question, but one horse, or the steam which might be employed for any other purpose, would do. One gin would suffice for a very large district, as it could be taken from one field to another like a threshing machine. In the early ninetees ground under cotton was yielding three 300lb. bales per acre, and growers were making a clear profit irrespectively of the value of the bye-products which in Queensland are specially useful assets. The crushed seed yields excellent oil, and the residue makes a valuable cattle feed in a country where thousands of sheep and cattle are lost through want of food. The stalks yield a fibre which can be used in the manufacture of a course gunny cloth. The means of transport are now both quicker and cheaper than even a few years ago. The big steamship companies are giving every facility for the shipment of Queensland wool, and would be very glad to provide the same means for putting the cotton on the market. Japan is now a large bazar of raw cotton, and Queensland would have all the advantage of near neighbourhood to that market.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Wednesday closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and export 500 bales Imports 16,000 bales. Surats 50 bales. Spot 5 8-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed easier.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5·2	4·62	4·58	4·54	4·47
— 6-64	— 6-64	— 6-64	—6-64	—6-64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports were	110,000	against,
last year	44,000	
Exports to Great Britain	20,000	
,, Continent	63,000	
Mid.-Uplands	9 9-16	unchanged
Futures, month of February	8·90—15	
,, May	8·92—15	

There is still little business in the Wheat and Seed Markets and both are quiet but steady with no change in prices.

Receipts of wheat and seeds at Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Wheat	1,099 cwts.
Linseed	1,399 ,,
Rapeseed	1,050 ,,
Gingellyseed	7,139 ,,
Poppyseed	122 ,,
Groundnuts	... ,,
Castorseed	484 ,,
Rice	3,340 ,,
Myrabollams	1,390 ,,

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY DIVIDEND.—This Company has declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of five per cent. per annum free of Income tax.

IN EXCHANGE, there was little or no movement yesterday. Some Telegraphic Transfer was sold at 1s. 3 15-16d.; but the rate was not general and went off. For December Telegraphic was done at 1s. 3 31-32d.

For Bills the rates were unchanged, but a holiday feeling prevailed in the market and there was next to nothing doing. The Market close dull:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand Draft for ditto	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, France ,,	169 1-2
Hongkong	153 1-2
Shanghai	208 1-2
Japan	143

SUGAR.—The latest mail papers to hand state that the conferences of Austrian and German delegates who visited Paris to confer with the French Government on the question of the sugar export bounties have reached a decisive point. France has practically offered to forego one-half of the indirect bounty, and Germany and Austria-Hungary are willing to agree to the complete abolition of their bounties.

GOVERNMENT PAPER began the day well yesterday at Rs. 97 1-2 and on account of the advance of 1-8 per cent. in London. Rupee paper together with better advices from Calcutta the price advanced to Rs. 97 5-8. During the afternoon it touched Rs. 97 9-16 for a short time but in the evening it recovered the point and closed at Rs. 97 5-8. Ready Paper is 1-16 higher.

THE SHARE MARKET is steady and unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares being at Rs. 1,260. There was no business announced in coals yesterday.

IN FREIGHTS the s. s. Bombay was fixed on Wednesday night at 15 6 two ports with Bombay 6d. more, November-December loading.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
			Half	yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	—	190
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	17
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.50	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs,50	1,930
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	325
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	610
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	260
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	5:0
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	15
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700				
James Greaves	1,100	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	390
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Khandeish	7,500	1,000	1,000	20	30
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500				
Lord Reay Mfg	445	500	—	dvdRs.82	570
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.		100	108	dvdRs10	159
	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	110
Madras United	356				
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	530
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)		1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
		1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manockjee Petit	8,400				
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	pr ct.	...
		1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,820xd
Amraoti					
Mazagon	300				
Morarji Goculdass	5,000	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	1,050	250	...	Nil	65
Madura Mills	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,510
National	7,779	250	250	Nil	160
New Great Eastern	500	100	100	Nil	...
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Queen Mills	742	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Ripon Mills	800				
Saraswati Mills	600	1,	1,000	Nil	560
		1,000	1,000	Rs30	535
Sassoon	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	800
Sholapore Mills	1,500				
Soonderdas	500	500	500	Nil	50
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Southern Mahratta	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1750xd
		1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	500	500	Nil	85
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Nil	245
Star of India	1,000	250	250	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	1,000				
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	Nil	270
		1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	570
		500	500	Nil	325
Union Mills Ld.	500				
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Ni	
		1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Victoria Mills	900				
Western India	550				
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200	500	500	Nil	410xd
		1,000	1,000	Nil	2
		1,000	1,000	Nil	300
	400				
		50	all	dvdR-	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200			Yearly.	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Bellary	167				
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld		1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
		1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bombay Cotton	530				
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	250	250	25	275
		125	125	Nil.	65
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	165
Colaba	600				
East India	500	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
English Press and Manfg	350	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
		1,000	1,000	125	1,325
Fort	400				
French	150	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
		500	500	dvdRs40	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Khangaum	700				
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	100	100	Rs 17	135
		450	450	dvdRs 80	460
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	55
Mofussil Co	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Munmar M.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	420 1-2
New Berar	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Indian	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	535
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sassoon	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
					585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	2,000	750	20	325
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	250	250	Nil.	
Volkart	...	260	all	1	
		000	—	Rs 80	1000xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	700
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	472 1-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m, Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 0-39m., 0-34a. Low water, 6-29m., 6-16a.
Departure of Lord and Lady Curzon, Victoria Terminus, 11-30 a. m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Western India Sunday School Convention, Free Church, 7 a. m.; M. E. Church, Grant Road, 8 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, per extra s.s Dwarka, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., to-day.

CHARITY SERMON.—A charity sermon in aid of the funds of the Conference of the Immaculate Conception of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be delivered by the Very Rev. A. Bruder, S. J., at St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, on Sunday next, the 11th instant, at 7-30 a.m. A special collection, on behalf of the poor relieved by the Conference, will be made at all the services on that day. The friends of the poor supported by the Society are cordially invited to attend on the occasion.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner.
Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad	Boieldieu.
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll.
Valse	Sur la Plage	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Polka	Off We Go	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NEW ARRIVAL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Shivdass Buldeo, a Sadhu, aged about thirty years. The deceased arrived in Bombay on Wednesday afternoon from up-country in company of his two disciples and put up on the second storey of a house, at Sootar Street, Market. About 3 o'clock yesterday, the deceased got on the edge of one of the windows and sat on his haunches. Suddenly he lost his balance and fell into the gully below. When picked up by his disciples, he was unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the head. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fracture of the skull and compression of the brain. He died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, CHIEF JUSTICE.)

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

RANCHORDAS PURSHOTUMDAS *vs.* VENKTIAR GANOO ESSU SAKERKER AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff is a resident of Surat and sued by his constituted attorneys Dayabhai Parmandas and Bhaichand Vijbhucandas. The defendants are the legal heirs and representatives of Girjabai, widow of Abba Essoo Sakerker, and Gungabai, widow of Pandu Abba Sakerker. The plaintiff prayed that, in default of payment by the defendants of a sum of Rs. 11,650-12-6 by a short date to be fixed by the court, the defendants may be foreclosed of all equity of redemption in certain premises belonging to them, and that the premises may be sold and the proceeds applied towards satisfaction of the above-mentioned sum with interest and costs; that a receiver be appointed; that the defendants may be restrained from receiving the rents of the property, etc. Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that by a deed of mortgage deted 6th August 1890, Girjabai and Gangabai mortgaged certain premises situated at Bellasis Road to the plaintiff and another to secure repayment of a sum of Rs. 6,650 and interest thereon. Further sums were also advanced on the security of the property. Girjabai died intestate on the 19th November 1891, leaving Gangabai her sole heir and representative; while the latter died on the 15th February 1898. The defendants had since taken possession of the nortgaged premises and were receiving the rents, and refused to give possession to the plaintiff. The sum now due to the plaintiff for principal and interest was Rs. 11,650-12-6; and the premises, if sold, would not fetch a sufficient sum to discharge the debt.

The defence was that defendants were in no way bound by the deeds of mortgage and further charge, and claimed that the property in question belonged to them. The property was part of the ancestral estate of the first defandant's father and his brothers; and during the minority of the defendants, in was without any justifying necessity sold; and the defendants submitted that such sale did not operate to effect or convey their rights in the ancestral property. It was urged that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed, and that the suit should be dismissed with cost.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

THE programme of music which is to be given in the Town Hall, on Monday next, will be seen in our advertisement column. The items are both varied and excellent and should provide a real musical treat. The Band of the Norfolk Regiment will play the "Overture to Oberon" and during the refreshment interval they will also play some bright selections. Mr. Dove has been fortunate in obtaining the assistance of some valuable local talent that have not yet been heard in the Town Hall. The concert is under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Northcote. These who wish to book their seats should apply to Soundy and Co., Ld., early.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	4	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	5	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	0	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	14
Total	19	12	119
Total plague deaths to date	80,459	66,546	
Same date last year	21	12	115

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 6th to 7th November:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	4	3
Vetal	0	1
Ganj	11	8
Raviwar	3	3
Ganesh	2	1
Budhwar	1	0
Sadashiv	2	2
Narayan	2	2
Shanvar	2	1
Bhavani	3	0
Nana	3	1
Raste	1	1
Kasba	3	2
Somwar	1	0
Mangalwar	3	3
Nihal	1	1
Bhamburda	2	2
Unknown	0	1
	44	37

Total mortality 37.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

PALI HILL GYMKHANA.

GOLF.

A BOGEY Handicap Competition of 18 holes (2 rounds of 9 holes each) open to members of the Pali Hill and Bombay Gymkhanas will be played on the Pali Hill Links between the 10th and 18th inst., both days inclusive.

First Prize Cup (value Rs. 75) presented by Mr. John R. Greaves; Second Prize, 2-3rds of entrance fees; and Third Prize, 1-3rd of entrance fees.

The following is a list of entries to date with handicap attached:—Osborne Marshalls, plus 3, Dr. MacDonald scratch, J. Stiven scratch, H. G. Meikle scratch, L. Stansfield — 1, T. D. Moore — 2, Captain Rogers — 3, E. W. Noble — 4, D. B. Binning — 4, C. W. C. Carson — 4, A. T. Laing — 4, M. Innes Ker — 4, A. F. Ferguson — 4, W. N. Graham — 5, H. C. Radford — 5, W. C. Shepherd — 5, G. Miller — 5, W. G. Clabby — 5, W. S. Thornton — 6, E. Tomkins — 6, E. E. Coombs — 6, W. F. Skene — 7, H. E. John — 7, H. Hebblethwaite — 8, H. S. Raid — 8, L. Fraser — 9, T. L. Roberts — 9, and R. M. Moens — 9.

Players in receipt of handicap strokes shall take them at the different holes in the following order:—7th, 6th, 5th, 9th, 1st, 4th, 8th, 3rd, 2nd. Thus if a player receive a handicap of 4 strokes he shall take them at the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th.

Similarly players who owe strokes (i. e. players behind scratch) shall owe strokes at the different holes in the reverse order to that stated above, namely:—2nd, 2rd, 8th, and 4th, &c.

Bgoey's score is fixed as under:—1st hole 4, 2nd hole 4, 3rd hole 4, 4th hole 5, 5th hole 5, 6th hole 6, 7th hole 6, 8th hole 4 and 9th hole 4. total 42.

Players at any time before playing must enter on a sheet provided for the purpose the day and hour when they intend to play each round and shall enter the result on the score-sheet immediately after completion of each round and place their cards in a box provided for that purpose. The cards must be signed and countersigned as required by the Rules.

Players competing in this competition have precedence at the first tee over private matches.

Attention is specially drawn to the Special Rules for Bogey Play on pages Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7 and 13.

Any disputes regarding the play shall be decided by the following Committee:—Messrs. W. C. Shepherd, E. W. Noble, H. G. Meikle, and Osborne Marshall.

LOCAL RULES.

1. Under the penalty of one stroke, a ball may be lifted out of a difficulty of any description and placed by hand any distance behind it, keeping the spot from which the ball was lifted in a direct line between the hole and the spot where the ball is placed. In these circumstances the player may not make a tee on which to place the ball. If a ball be lost another ball may, under a like penalty, be placed as above described, behind where the lost ball is thought to be. If a ball be played into the hedge bounding the paddy fields the player may, under penalty of one stroke, place a ball, either as above directed, or within two club lengths of the hedge on the side at which it entered but not nearer the hole.

2. Neither the graveyard nor any road or path shall be considered hazards, consequently if a ball lie in or on any of these places, or any other place which is not defined as a hazard, any loose impediment which is within a club length of it may be removed without penalty. If the players, ball moved after any such loose impediment has been touched by the player, or his caddie, the penalty shall be one stroke. If any lose impediment (not being on the "putting green") which is more than a club length from the ball be removed, the penalty shall be the loss of the hole.

3. The hazards are the sea, the shore, any bush, hedge, fence, dyke, or hurdle and any heap of stones, earth, leaves or refuse. The penalty for moving any of those hazards is stated in the Rules of Golf Nos. 12 and 13 on pages 9 and 10.

4. Mr. Greaves compound and any growing rice field shall be the only places to be considered "out of bounds" and if a ball be driven there that ball or another shall be placed at the spot from which the stroke was played under the penalty of loss of the distance.

5. A ball lying on or touching fishing nets may be lifted and placed without penalty as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole.

6. There is no local rule entitling a ball to be lifted without penalty and dropped, placed or teed behind where it lay except as regards fishing nets and "out of bounds."

7. The term "putting green" shall be held to mean the prepared "browns," consequently ground outside these "browns" but within 20 yards of the hole shall not be considered part of a putting green.

8. The rules of the Royal Bombay Golf Club, so far as they are not at variance with these local rules, shall apply to this Club.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Thursday's observations show that the barometer has been steady in Upper Sind and West Punjab and has fallen slightly to briskly elsewhere. Pressure is now normal in the Peninsula, in slight to moderate defect in northern India, and in moderate to considerable defect in Burma. Temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Deccans, but is still in considerable to large excess in north-western India and is in defect in north of Deccan, Circars, Orissa and south-west Bengal. A few showers have fallen in Burma, Madras and Ceylon. Bassein and Tinnevelly have received one inch. Skies are again clear in Cashmir and fine dry clear weather prevails in northern India and north of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8th NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Food-grains and gingelly doing well. Rapessed flourishing. Wheat being sown. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rapeseed doing well.

Delhi.—Bright no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants ready for picking and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Drought still continues. Mornings little cool. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun and ready for picking in some places. Wheat flourishing.

Broach.—Unusually hot; moderate cold. Cotton plants in flower on higher ground. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton healthy.

Dholera.—Rain much needed generally. Wheat and gram sowing going on.

Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Hubi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-granis suffering from want of rain.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Trichinopoly and Secunderabad, and has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution remains nearly the same as yesterday and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in all districts except at Cawnpore, Jubulpore, Raipur, Allahabad, Amraoti, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Khandwa, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary, Karwar, Goa and Ratnagiri, where the nights are cooler than usual. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Jacobabad and Deesa and the lowest 53° at Jubulpore and Khandwa.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in the Madras Presidency.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam and about a quarter of an inch at Madras.

There are no important changes to record. The weather at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency is still slightly unsettled and local scattered rain is likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 8.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT G. WARNEFORD, Special Asst to the Political Sup Palanpur, is granted furlough for one year.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut Col W P Kennedy to act as Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col J M Hunter, C S I or pending further orders; and Lieut Col L L Fenton to act as Administrator of the Navanagar State vice Lieut Col W P Kennedy pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class conferred by Notifications Nos 8661 dated the 20th Dec 1899 and 4126 dated the 6th June 1900 on certain Aval Karkuns in the Thanas of the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Lieut N S Coghill, acting Second Asst Political Resident Aden, is granted furlough for eighteen months from the 3rd Jan 1901 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Govt Notifications Nos 7008A, and 101 pgaup the 16th Oct 1900 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Mangosh Hari Wagle, B A, L L B to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordidate Judge, Malegaon, pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Jiwanrao Hanmantrao Betigiri, Joint Subordinate Judge, Chiplon, to be Joint Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, pending further orders.

Mr E H E Leggatt, I C S, acting District Judge, Hyderabad, is granted furlough for one year from such date as he may be relieved by Mr J B Aicock, I C S.

Mr C H Jobb I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for two months on medical certificate of the furlough for nine months granted to him in Govt Notification, dated the 29th May 1900.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Capt W C F R Macnamara, I S C 13th Bo Infy, all the powers conferred or which may be conferred by or under the said Code on a Magistrate of the First Class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B B and C I Railway and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi River.

Mr H Pogson, Dist Supt of Police, Hyderabad, passed on the 4th Oct 1900 an examination in Sindhi according to the test prescribed in Rule XXIV of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894, as amended by Govt Notification No 2511, dated the 2nd April 1898.

Mr A E Cumming, City Magistrate, Karachi, has been permitted by H M's Secry of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In supersession of Govt Notification No 7989, dated the 2 d Dec 1898, and under the provisions of section 432 of the Civil Procedure Code, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vinayek Nilkant Vaze, Administrator of Jath, to prosecute or defend, on behalf of the Jaghirdar of Jath, all such suits as it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Jaghirdar in the districts of Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur.

With reference to Govt Notification No 6450, dated the 22nd Sept 1900, appointing Mr F X DeSouza, M A, L L M Cantab, Barrister at Law, I C S, on relief by Mr S L Batchelor, B A Oxon, I C S to be Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under Section 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, that Mr DeSouza shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to him for trial.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G F Keatinge, I C S, to act as Assistant to the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, vice Mr S M Edwardes, I C S, pending further orders.

In consequence of the introduction of the revised scale for the Superior Staff of the Salt Dept in the Bombay Presidency H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 22nd Sept. Mr T M Cotgrave to be First Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue; Mr W H McCann to be Second Class Asst Collr, of Salt Revenue; and Mr F J A Hill to be Third Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue.

Mr P J Mead, I C S, Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and five days.

Mr S L Batchelor, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. Rustam Pestanji Jehangir to be Supt of the Opium Preventive Service and Asst to the Commr of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari; and Mr. F S Punnett to be Third Asst Collector of Customs, Bombay vice Mr Rustam Pestanji Jehangir.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr P J Mead, I C S on return from leave to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Ahmedabad, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad District; Mr F G Pratt, I C S, on relief, to act as Colector and District Registrar, Kaira, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District vice Mr. Quin, proceeding on leave; an Mr. R B Wood, I C S, to act an Collr and Dist Registrar, Kaira, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District, from the date of departure of Mr Quin and pending relief by Mr Pratt.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Cumine, I C S on relief, to act as Commissioner, Central Division, vice Sir Andrew Wingate, K C I E, I C S, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C E Palmer, I C S, on return to duty, to be Asst Collr, Broach; and Mr A H A Simcox, B A Oxon, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Satara.

Mr R Oliver, Depy Supt Preventive Service, Customs Dept, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr G E Chatfield, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 4th Oct 1900.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Maconochie, I C S, to be Asst to the Collr of Broach,

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 10th Oct 1900:—Mr E P Garrett, I C S, Mr M M S Gubbay, I C S, Mr A C Wild, I C S, and Mr O Rothfeld I C S.

The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr Garrett passed an examination in Marathi, Messrs Gubbay and Rothfeld an examination in Gujarati, and Mr Wild an examination in Kanarese.

Mr S W Patton, Inspr, Goa Frontier, and Mr S E Stanyen, Inspr, Daman Frontier, passed on the 6th Oct 1900, an examination in Law according to the Lower standard prescribed in Nos I and III of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1874.

Mr C H T Beaman, Inspr, Northern Frontier, and Mr W F Moore, Inspr Goa Frontier, passed on the 6th Oct 1900 an examination in Law according to the Higher Standard tes prescribed in Nos VII and VIII of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1874.

Mr Beaman passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 5th Oct 1900.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officer, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt for Famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Commr of Northern India Salt Revenue:—Mr P C S O'Connor Supt Saran Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

The services of the undermentioned officer, which were placed at the disposal of this Govt for Famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture:—Capt R W C Keays, 11th Regt of Madras Infy.

The services of Mr C M Prendergast, a Dist Supt of Police in Burma, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt for Famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to the Rev F B Sandberg, B A, Chaplain of Karachi, has been extended by H M's Secy of State by seven days.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,526 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 27th October, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Total Earnings.	Other Earnings (Estimated)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,55,376	2,12,651	6,556	4,04,583
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	—	—	—	6,23,775

Decrease ... Rs. 2,19,192

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,04,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	226	338	9	573
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	13,74,928	27,51,228	38,830	41,64,986
Total for 16 weeks	14,78,928	29,07,228	42,830	44,28,986
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,056	2,32,630	1,634	3,25,320
Per mile of Ry. do.	198	505	3	706
Total to corresponding date do.	13,92,283	31,86,167	28,399	46,06,849

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 61,320
Do. to date ... ,, 1,77,863

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

FLAMMARION!!!

WHO is there WHO does not know WHO he is?
IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
FOR
FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS
at Rs. 32 CASH, Rs. 35 CREDIT.
AND
FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL OPERA GLASS
at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.
BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.
BEST VALUE IN DEFINITION.
BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.
BEST VALUE IN PENETRATING POWER.
The Binoculars are offered as
SPECIAL LINES
and at prices much below what they ought to sell at in the ordinary way.
VERY NEATLY CASED IN SOLID LEATHER.
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.,
SILVERTOWN.
ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER,
PAINTS, OILS, METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.
Sole Agents in Bombay for
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.
Particulars and Prices on Application.
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BABY CHAIRS.
Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.
Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms.
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.
Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 829 tons, Captain K T Olsen, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Steinberger, 2,310 tons, Captain W Reising, will sail to-day, for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bulysses, 3,957 tons, Captain T G Scott, sailed yesterday, for Singapore, in ballast. She also carried in tow the steam tender Serapeum.

THE Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 3,533 tons, Captain G A Grumberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 14th October, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain T P Greechy, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c. via Karachi and Seychelles, with a general cargo and Mr Foxen and three children as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,144 tons, Captain H McClelland, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Mauritius, 25th October, with a cargo of sugar, Dr. Montgomery and 14 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Pomone		Symons			Royal Navy
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Clive		Baugh			R I M
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Assyria	970	MacLean			M M & Co
Keongwai	1115	Groves	Alleppey		Bombay Co
Java	919	McDiarmid	P Gulf		M M & Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Bardsey	2184	Care			Bombay Co
Bulysses	3954	Scott			W & A G & Co
Hermod	830	Olson			Bombay Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Foreland	2832	McCutcheon			M M & Co
Hambleton	1952	Galley			M M & Co
Comeric	2594	Kennedy			T M & Co
Ehrenfels	3533	Gramberg			Glade & Co
Naseri	992	Davison			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Oriental	3035	Jephson	Aden	9-11	P & O S N Co
B	Booldana	2860	H McClelland			M M & Co
D	Cardium	3953	Daniel	Antwerp	21 11	W & A G & Co
F	Steinberger	2310	Reising	Madras	8-11	Glade & Co
H	Safari	891	Ahrens	Zanzibar	11-11	H Strandes
M	Ballaarat	2860	Field			P & O Co
O	Scindia	2076	Gruchy	Zanzibar	9 11	M M & Co
Q	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	10-11	Sheprd & Co
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownagar	10-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Arabia	2814	Haig	Liverpool	13-11	W & A G & Co
4	Bormida	1489	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-11	F Baldovino
8	Clan MacNeil	1574	Makepeace	Madras	9-11	F M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	17-11	P & O S N Co
15	Florida	2050	Chapman	Marseilles	25-11	M M & Co
16	Mohammadi	1252	Raffin	Singapore	13-11	B& P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	10-11	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Booldana s	McClelland	Mauritius, Oct 23
8	Ehrenfels s	Gramberg	Cardiff, Oct 14

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Mars s	Curtis	Antwerp, &c
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Persian Gulf
	Hermod s	Olsen	Rangoon
	Bulysses s	Scott	Singapore

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Scindia, Gruchy, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Steinberger, Reising, for Calcutta via Madras.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Patna, for Calcutta, &c.
" Florida, for Antwerp, Marseilles, Liverpool, &c

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 9.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

417-99—Thakurdas D C and H—Ranchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkalla Essu Sakerker and others—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard by Batty.
305-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chatoorbhojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Wadia and G and S B and N.
419-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chatoorbhoojdas Goverdhandas vs. Vithaldas Ramdas—Wadia and G.
715-99—Muljee and R—Dherajlal Kalidas and another vs Ladkibai and another—Hiralal M and M.
126-00—Ardesir H and D—Framroz Hormusjee Pestonjee vs Soorujmal Magniram Sapookar—Bicknell M and M.
87-00 Bhaishanker and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Bora Babujee Noorbhai—Payne G S and M.
256-9682-00—Parbhoodayal Ramanand vs Toolsiram Agdiram and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
597-00—Unwalla and P—Peerozshaw Hormusjee Master vs Dada Miya Davul Juffer—Payne G S and M.
362-00—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Parmanand vs Sassoon J David and others—Ardesir H D and Co.
251-2591-00—Crawford B and Co—Narondas Purshotumdas vs Tilockchand Maneckchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A Satar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.
556-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Kevaldas and others—Hormusjee and R.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Burjiwan Narondas vs Edward Charles Obrien—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

394-98—Mathubhai J and M—Gantum Jeychund vs Har Balkrishna Dunakhe and others—Mantri and B.
222-93—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdulally and another vs Ebrahimjee Rehmanjee Khanbhai and others—Payne G S and M and Sorabjee and J.
807-99—Sorabjee and J—Hawa Dhanajee vs Luxmibai alia Gungabai—Captain and V.
299-00—Little and Co—Goculdas Madhauji vs Camillo Bregonzio and others—Smetham B and N and F P Pavri.
513-00—Wadia and G—Nathoobhoy Dewjee and others vs Pitamber Bhojraj and another—Bicknell M and M.
517-00—Craigie L and O—Dewjee Poonsey and others vs Rustomjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.
572-30—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchandra Norweker vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhunme and another—Smetham B and N.
574 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Shirdhan Gopinath and others vs Kidarmall Bhuramull—Wadia and G.
581-00—Hiralal M and M—Badrudin Abdulla Kur vs Abdullabhoy Khakhbhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co.
589-00—In person a pauper—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Rahim Jalmul Abdin—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

650-00—Crawford B and Co—James Herbert Dunkerbery vs The Hope Mills Ld and others. Part heard.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

32-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Hurriram Mohanjee vs Lalbai widow and another—Shamrao and M R M Mody.
27-00—In person—Jankibai vs Sitaram Dhondoo Vinjerlekar.
20-00—In person—Trimbuck Maneck vs Munjee Kessowjee and others.

Long Cause.

666-98—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

422-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonla Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.
403-00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co, Ld and others—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

260-00—Captain and V—Bai Jetabai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M—Part heard.
68-2362 00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
318-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheeranath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.
715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	29 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Oceanien left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 4 a.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at early morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Silesia, left Kobe for Trieste via Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SPALDING—ROBERTS—November 3, at the Wesleyan Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Walter Seed, Anthony Thomas, son of Charles Spalding, Friars House, Shorburyness, Essex, to Blanche, daughter of the late Hugh Roberts, of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HIGHT—November 3, at Valalakadai Peak, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of S. M. Hight, of a son.
PURVES—October 27, at Zephyr Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr R Egerton Purves, of a son.
STONE-WIGG—November 4, at Muzafferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of E G Stone-Wigg, of Gungowlie, Dalsingh-Sarai, of a son.
WAUGH—November 2, at "Batri View," Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev George Waugh, B D, Sialkot, of a son.

DEATH.

WIKELEY—October 30, at Mussoorie, Georgina, the beloved wife of Brigade-Surgeon C E Wikeley.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1900.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY arrived in Bombay yesterday, and in an address "effervescent of grateful enthusiasm" the Corporation bade him welcome. Stripped of redundant verbiage and reduced to concrete shape, the address informed his Excellency that the Corporation was gratified by his visit, as it believed in his honesty of purpose, that it hoped he would see his way to approve their aims and aspirations, and if possible help towards their achievement. In the first place they asked that all plague expenditure should be accepted as an imperial charge. Next that his Excellency would either abolish the Improvement Trust, or check it in its wild career; thirdly, that he would give the Municipality larger borrowing powers that they might take over the tramways, and they concluded with a supplication to the Almighty for his Excellency's well-being, which is much better expressed in the Book of Common Prayer. There is the Municipal address in a nutshell. But had it been so briefly stated his Excellency would not have been able to cover the wide area he did. Perhaps he might have been much better pleased, if "the terms of praise" which were applied to him had been less fulsome, and had not viceregal politeness dictated his reply he would have pointed out that the difference between praise and flattery, as Dr. Johnson said, is the same as between the hospitality that sets wine enough before a guest and that which forces him to get drunk. The innate modesty, which his political opponents deny him, led his Excellency to disclaim the honour of embodying all the virtues and those in their purest quality. He only claimed to be a captain, capable of doing little beyond framing his orders, seeing closely to their execution, keeping an eye upon every part of the field and encouraging his men. When therefore he found the Head of the Government praised for the efficiency or liberality of the measures that have been taken, or given the credit for their success, he felt almost a sense of shame. The address of the Corporation was so comprehensive in its scope that it is little matter for surprise that his Excellency in his reply did not confine himself to local affairs, but drifted into the regions of British policy and rule. It was an excellent speech, well delivered and enthusiastically received, as speeches from the Head of the Government invariably are.

Local desires, as enumerated in the address, were first dealt with. The answer Lord Curzon gave to the request that the plague charges shall be a charge on the finances of the whole country, was the only one that could be expected. It was the same as that he gave to the Municipality of Karachi which made a similar petition. The Government of India has already taken large sums from the Imperial Exchequer to help municipalities. But much would have more. The request of the Corporation practically amounted to a request that the ryot, famine-stricken, and in some cases actually, in others, professedly, unable to pay revenue charges, shall be further bled that the rich bania of the towns may leave his buried hoard untouched. Nothing could be more unfair or more unjust, and the moderate terms of his Excellency's refusal was a feature of his speech on which the Corporation may congratulate itself. We were prepared for a sterner and more emphatic denial. His Excellency thought that the proposition had only to be frankly stated for it to be seen that under no system of finance and with no succession of surpluses conceivable, could such an obligation be accepted by Government. The reproof of Lord Curzon was of the mildest possible character, when he said "Now that I come here I find the grateful children of the Government of India are beginning to ask for more, and that they are not above squeezing the parent who has shown such overwhelming proofs of her affection." But then is not gratitude a sensation, not so much concerning things past as a lively sense of favours to come? And was not the "clamorous praise" but the offspring of that kind of gratitude? In replying to the second of the Municipal prayers, that concerning the tramways, his Excellency continued his role of Captain, but no longer of a company of soldiers in the field. His reply irresistibly recalls that given by the celebrated captain of a coasting schooner, who was known as Jack Bunsby, though christened John. "Now he's coming out," exclaimed Captain Cuttle, as doubtless did the Corporators. But his Excellency, like Bunsby, disappointed his sanguine hearers. "Whereby, why not? If so, what odds? Can any man say otherwise? No. Awast then!...Do I believe that this here son and heir is gone down, my lads? Mayhap. Do I say so? Which? If a skipper stands out by Sen George's Channel, making for the Downs, what's right ahead of him? The Goodwins. He isn't forced to run upon the Goodwins, but he may. The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it. That a'nt no part of my duty. Awast then, keep a bright look-out for'ard and good luck to you." What more did the Viceroy say? Of the merits of the Improvement Trust his Excellency admitted that he knew nothing, therefore he left it to the tender mercies of the Government of Bombay.

Having disposed of the three points of the Corporation's prayer with all possible grace, his Excellency took possession of the ground the address offered him to ruminate on the past two years, and we find him still in love with India and fully alive to the importance of the part played by India in the structure of the British Empire. His Excellency not only studies its features in the light of the present day, but in that of the past. Every work that treats of the country seems to have been devoured by him. It was quite an elegant little tribute Lord Curzon paid to the Abbe Dubois. The differences between Lahore and Calcutta, and Madras and Bombay are, as his Excellency remarked, very wide, and Dubois disclaimed for his work, as Professor Max Muller pointed out, any general applicability to the whole of India. His ministrations were confined to the Madras Dekkan and Southern India. But the remarks of the "intelligent and observant French priest," which the Viceroy quoted, were none the less applicable to the whole of India than to Madras, when he wrote of the English: "The justice and prudence which the present rulers display in endeavouring to make these people less unhappy than they have hitherto been, the anxiety which they manifest in increasing their material comfort; above all the inviolable respect which they constantly show for the customs and religious beliefs of the country; and, lastly, the protection which they afford to the weak as well as to the strong—all these have contributed more to the consolidation of their power than even their victories and conquests." An English Viceroy may safely repeat at the dawn of the present century what the French Abbe said at the opening of the nineteenth as to the character and motives of British rule in this country." But the Abbe also wrote: "It is a vain hope to suppose that the English people can ever improve the condition of the Hindus. The efforts of a humane and just Government may succeed up to a certain point, but as long as the Hindus cling to their civil and religious institutions, customs and habits, they must remain what they have always been, grovelling in poverty and wretchedness." Then if that measure of success which the Viceroy hopes to achieve is not his, the Abbe to whom he looked for support and encouragement could not condemn him. It is the fault of the governed not of the governor. "Leave well alone. You are in the unchanging East. Don't worry yourself about reform," exclaimed his Excellency, repeating the cries of the school who declare no one ever wanted to be reformed in Asia. To them he pays little heed, but presses eagerly forward with the plea, "You forget that I only have five years—five years within which to affect the movement, or to influence the outturn of this mighty machine. For such a task every year seems a minute, every minute a second—one might almost say that there is hardly time to begin." The speech of his Excellency was one of his finest efforts, and as such perhaps Bombay will remember it as much as because in it Lord Curzon refused to grant every one of the prayers of its Municipality.

AN extract from a district police report in Upper Burma says that the conduct of the majority of the police has been very bad. They have supported and joined with cattle-thieves, and have opposed and worked against the Government and their superior officers in a way which has had a most disastrous result in the district. The Commissioner adds: "I fear there is only too good ground for believing that several of the head constables and sergeants were in league with the cattle-stealing gangs." And observations such as this explain the despondent tone of the Lieutenant-Governor, whose review of the Criminal Justice Report, just published, says it deals with the manner in which reported crime has been judicially dealt with and not with crime as it exists. The particular district which possesses such an active police force is Magwe, which appears to possess very excellent magistrates who devote on an average twelve days to the hearing of each case and have the felicity of finding the decisions reversed in forty-eight out of every sixty cases they hear. These figures, Sir Frederick Fryer feelingly remarks "do not reflect credit on the Subordinate Magistracy." But things must have been very much more uncommon at one time, for we read elsewhere that the District Magistrate of Magwe rightly congratulates himself and his officers on the increase in the number of cattle-theft cases brought to trial, the reason being not that cattle-thefts have increased but that cattle-thieves have been brought to justice. Still Magwe maintains its reputation as the domicile of people who say the thing which is not, for of the number of cases of false evidence and other offences against public justice in Upper Burma more than one-fourth came from Magwe and Yamethin which has a good second place. A Magwe man, who is aggrieved, resorts to the simple expedient of laying an information against the aggressor, charging him with any offence that first comes to his mind, and puts himself to unlimited trouble to procure his conviction. He generally fails and by right should be prosecuted for bringing a false charge. But the courts are not eager to add to their business by ordering a prosecution and even if they did the difficulty of proving a charge of the kind is so great that most attempts would prove abortive. Upper Burma Magistrates are somewhat slipshod in their methods, and crime goes inadequately punished in many instances. But in this respect, perhaps, we have to thank the Appellate Judges that Western India has so great an advantage over Upper Burma. The use of the knife there is frequently treated as common assault, though every effort has been made to impress on magistrates the necessity of awarding deterrent sentences in cases where serious hurt is caused or where deadly weapons are used. In Lower Burma, criminal justice is dispensed more satisfactorily, but in both provinces district magistrates are instructed carefully to watch the workings of subordinate courts, the returns from which present any abnormal features, and endeavour to ascertain whether the failure to secure convictions should be laid at the door of the police or whether it is due to carelessness on behalf of the presiding magistrates. It is observed by the Lieutenant-Governor that warrants are unnecessarily issued by magistrates in the first instance in warrant cases, though it lies within the discretion of the magistrate to issue a summons for the attendance of the accused. Where the offence charged is slight and it is probable that a summons will be sufficient this procedure is always to be followed. The Lieutenant-Governor endorses the remarks of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, regarding the necessity for more careful examination of complainants, which would probably result in a considerable raising of the percentage of convictions by the elimination of frivolous or vexatious charges where no offence has been committed.

THE Viceroy appeared, for the first time we believe, as a Temperance advocate, at Surat, on Tuesday. In his reply to the Municipal address his Excellency said: "I do not know why it is that this place should consume more toddy than any other town of similar size in India, or why its inhabitants should be reputed more extravagant at one end of the scale and less laborious at the other than the people of neighbouring localities. I am bound, however, to say that a consumption by a city population of less than 110,000 persons of twelve-and-a-half lakhs of gallons of liquor in the year, seems to me to be exorbitant and to require explanation." To this his Excellency received no explanation except one he stumbled across without recognising it. Did he not say: "Your population has diminished, trade and commerce have flown elsewhere, the river has partially silted up, and as you graphically express it, Surat is but a shadow of its former self. Simultaneously with this contraction, your city has suffered from a cumulative series of misfortunes in recent times which have been enough to damp your spirits." It seems quite clear they seek to keep their spirits up by pouring spirits down. His Excellency's figures suggest a computation which reveals the fact that in this operation every man, woman and child in Surat consumes eleven and one-third gallons of toddy per year. But as the women and children do not "drink fair" what a capacity have those men of Surat! They must measure the consumption by bottles per day. Yet they go to Lord Curzon crying: "See what my virtue has brought me to; will you not replenish my empty purse?" But they received no sympathy and his Excellency hopes that the citizens of Surat will endeavour to retrieve the fallen fortunes of their city and emulate the excellent example set by their Municipal representatives—in drowning their sorrows in the flowing bowl, we presume.

H. M. S. POMONE, Captain E. A. Symons, will sail to-day for Aden, where she will relieve the H. M. S. Racoon. The latter vessel will come to Bombay for the usual repairs.

THE total earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the week ending 27th October, 1900, was Rs. 4,39,370, against Rs. 4,35,754 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE reserve in silver coin held by the Paper Currency Department amounted on the 31st of October to Rs. 5,00,93.934 and the reserve in gold to Rs. 11,960,80.219. The silver held in London as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900 amounted to Rs. 1,36,99,986.

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. C. E. PALMER, I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Assistant Collector of Broach.

MR. A. H. A. SIMCOX, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Satara.

MR. A. CUMINE on relief acts as Commissioner, Central Division, vice Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E.,

MR. H. POGSON, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, passed an examination in Sindhi, on the 4th Oct.

MR. A. E. CUMMING, City Magistrate, Karachi, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. P. J. MEAD, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave for one month and five days.

MR. R. OLIVER, Deputy Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service, has been granted six month's leave on medical certificate.

MR. C. H. JOPP, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, has been allowed two months' extension of furlough on medical certificate.

MR. G. T. KEATINGE, I.C.S., acts as Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, vice Mr. S. M. Edwardes.

LIEUTENANT G. WARNEFORD, Special Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, has been granted furlough for one year.

MR. E. H. E. LEGGATT, I.C.S., Acting District Judge, Hyderabad, has been allowed furlough for one year from the date of his relief by Mr. J. B. Alcock.

MESSRS. E. P. GARRETT, M. M. S. Gubbay, A. C. Wild, and O. Rothfeld passed the higher standard Revenue Departmental Examination on the 10th October.

LIEUTENANT N. S. COGHILL, Acting Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been granted furlough for eighteen months from the 3rd January next or subsequently.

THE services of Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government from the 29th Oct. Mr. Maconochie has been appointed Assistant to the Collector of Broach.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. P. KENNEDY, acts as Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter, C.S.I. Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Fenton acts as Administrator of the Navanagar State, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy.

THE following appointments in the Bombay Salt Department have been made consequent on the introduction of the revised scale for the superior Staff—Mr. T. M. Cotgrave to be first class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue; Mr. W. H. McCann, to be second class Assistant and Collector, and Mr. F. J. A. Hill, to be third class Assistant and Collector.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 6 was 761, giving a death-rate of 46·38 per annum per thousand as against 46·25, the corresponding period of last year, and 38·15 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 99 died from fevers; 84, plague; 1, measles; 3, cholera; 2, leprosy; 113, phthisis; 55, diseases of the nervous system; 125, affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhoea; 25, dysentery; 28, still-born; 85, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 41; Brahmin, 24; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 434; Hindu low caste, 71; Musalman, 144; Parsee, 10; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 3; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 2. The total number of births was 275 as against 158, the corresponding period of last year, and 269 the average over the past five years.

THE cholera in the Punjab is again abating, the fresh cases during the week ending 20th October having been only 357 as against 413 in the previous week.

WE are asked to remind our readers that the fifth Lahore and Mian Mir Dog Show will be held on Saturday, the 29th December next. Owners are reminded that the first entries at two rupees per entry close on the 15th November, and second and last entries at four rupees per entry on the 30th November, after which no further entries will be received.

THERE has been a slight decrease in the mortality from plague in India during the week ending the 3rd of November. There were 2,148 cases against 2,174 of the pervious week. In the Bombay Presidency there were 1,023 cases, in Bengal 278 and in the Mysore State 737 cases. Bengal shows an increase of six cases over tho previous week.

GENERAL GASELEE has sent to Mr. Dhanjibhoy, C.I.E., a long telegram expressing his great satisfaction with the ambulance tongas, contributed by the latter, free of charge, for the use of the sick and wounded of the British contingent in China. Mr. Dhanjibhoy's friends will be sorry to hear that his youngest daughter died very suddenly last week at Rawalpindi.

IT has already been remarked that one of the economic results of the famine has been to give a great impetus to the trade in hide and skins. Some notion of the strength of that impetes may be obtained from the trade returns for Bengal during April, May and June of the present year. These returns show that the imports of hides increased during the period by 533·8 per cent. The quantity of the increase was 1,97,143 maunds.

IT is gratifying to learn that there have been no plague cases in Calcutta for over a week. In accordance with the Venice Convention an infected city is declared to be free from plague when ten clear days have elapsed from the recovery of the last reported case. The Health Department, however, still classify some cases of sickness as "suspected cases" and expert opinion is determined to err in the cautious direction of looking for some delay in the complete recovery of Calcutta.

A TELEGRAM received at Simla on Saturday morning announced the death of Mr. G. H. Anderson, of Messrs Kellner and Company, from a sudden attack of apoplexy at Kalka on Friday night. The deceased was Master of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood, an excellent Mason and a most energetic and popular resident of Simla, where the sincerest regret is expressed at his loss. He leaves a widow, a daughter of the late Herr Von Goldstein, and a child, for whom much sympathy is felt.

PERMISSION has been accorded to the retention for a further period of three months of Hakim Muhammad Nawaz Shah on plague observation duty in the Julundur district. The Hakim, who is a local medical practitioner of good repute, enjoys the complete confidence of the people, and until it is certain that the plague has left the Punjab, it is as well to have at hand a man who has rendered loyal assistance in the Government measures for the suppression of the disease and has besides a useful local influence.

THE enterprise of Ceylon tea planter has been so often illustrated that their latest step towards advertising Ceylon tea will not cause any surprise. At a recent meetieg of the Dikoya Planters' Association it was suggestd that the best Ceylon tea should be distributed among the prisoners of war on the island, so that they may return to their respective countries as converts to the Ceylon leaf. The propsal is supported by the Colombo papers, which point out that the least the Imperial authorities can do, considering that the Island has proved so useful to them, is to see that the most is made of the opportunity now existing to create a taste among the Boers and their comrades for the staple product of Ceylon.

MR. JOHN LONG, of Chandos Street, has lately brought out a little book containing both amusement and information on "Social life in the British Army," a subject of which we are likely to hear a good deal in the near future. According to the author—who dedicates his work to Lord Wolseley—the Army at home must be mainly regarded as a pasture-ground for rich young men; and the difficulty of opening a career like that of Lord Clyde in the past and General Macdonald in our own day is greatly enhanced by the complete inability of a subaltern to live on his pay. The author assumes throughout that this is an advantage to the service, because—as he believes—soldiers prefer to be commanded by "gentlemen."

THE latest American scheme embraces the founding of a line of fast cold-storage steamers to England to bring over butter, cheese, fruit and eggs.

EXCAVATIONS on the eastern slopes of Vesuvius have brought to light a vast edifice, twenty-four rooms of which have already been disinterred. The walls are covered with frescoes of a period anterior to Pompeii, and of marvellous beauty and perfect preservation. The Director of the Museum of Berlin is now on the spot, and it is said that the Kaiser has offered, according to one report, £100,000, according to another £200,000, for the frescoes.

IT is announced from Vienna by the correspondent of the "Morning Leader" that a German engineer, named Ferdinand Koell fell from the Todtenkesselspitze, in Kaisergebirge (Tyrol), and was killed. His skull was smashed, and both legs were shattered. There was hardly a bone in his body which was not broken. Koell was an experienced mountaineer, and he intended this ascent to be his last this season. Eighteen fatal falls have occurred on the same spot. Two Viennese tourists, Mueller and Pott, are reported to have been killed on the Reichenstein, in the Styrian Alps.

A CHINESE witness who was called at Marlborough-street Police-court took the oath by breaking a saucer, which seems to be the usual method for Celestials in courts in this country. This witness was presumably more particular than a Chinaman who once appeared to give evidence at Bow-street. He was politely consulted as to the method in which he would prefer to be sworn. "Oh," said he, with a fine eclecticism, "kill 'im cock, break 'im plate, smell 'im book, all samey!"

A DISTRESSING accident occurred at Colchester. A slight fire having occurred in the camp, a lancer orderly was riding with the news to General Gatacre, when his horse, startled by a crowd, trampled upon the nine-year old son of Mr. Plane, manager of Paxman's Iron Works, fracturing his skull. The lancer, who appeared greatly distressed at the occurrence, promptly dismounted and carried the poor boy to his father's house, where he expired.

MRS. LUCY WATSON living in Este-road, Battersea, was charged at the South-Western Police-court with having assaulted Mrs. Aldridge, a neighbour. The quarrel arose out of the recent election. Complainant had exhibited in her window a portriat of the Conservative candidate, and the defendant, a supporter of Mr. John Burns, was irritated on seeing it, and, meeting Mrs. Aldridge in the Falcon-road, she scratched her face. Defendant, who said she was insulted and assaulted first, was fined ten shillings, or seven days' imprisonment.

PROFESSOR MOLLE, demonstrator in Surgery at the University Hospital in Madrid, has just made an audacious but brilliantly successful application of surgery to pulmonary consumption. The patient was the wife of Rear-Admiral Ferry. The lady's left lung was so badly diseased that her case had been pronounced hopeless. The Madrid correspondent of the "Express" states that the chest, pleura, and the lung itself were opened, and all the tuberculous cavities were thoroughly cleaned with antiseptic solution and cauterised. The operation was performed solely at the request of Senora Ferry, the Professor being reluctant to undertake the responsibiltiy. As the result of physiological experiment he had propounded the possibility of the operation in a medical treatise, which had fallen under the notice of Senora Ferry, who at once begged that she might have the benefit of whatever chance of life the treatment offered. Five prominent medical men assisted the Professor. Since the operation Senora Ferry has made excellent progress towards recovery.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA

AN UNPLEASANT MISTAKE.

AN OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

General Richardson's column has returned to Peking from Pao-ting-fu, having burned en route the villages and temples, where the missionaries Norman and Robinson were murdered. They also exacted an indemnity of 40,000 taels.

General Richardson when returning to Peking from Pao-ting-fu met a force of Chinese Imperials.

Parties advanced to parley when an Indian trumpeter shot the Chinese General dead.

General Richardson expressed his regret at the mistake.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Shanghai, which states that a Russian officer hauled down and trampled upon the British flag at Chingwentao, where a British officer with a few Sikhs was stationed. On the British officer protesting the Russians threatened to open fire. They subsequently apologised for the outrage.

The "Novo Vremya" states that Russia, France, America and Japan have arrived at an understanding as a counterpoise to the Anglo-German Agreement.

(FROM OUR CORRESP

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Major-General Campbell telegraphs, dated Taku, 5th instant, as follows:—Arrived at Wangkiako, all well. Supported by documents seized by the Yamen proving convincingly that the inhabitants of Wenganhoien rendered every assistance to the Boxers I considered it necessary to make a deep impression. Accordingly I destroyed the north-eastern and north-western bastions and the northern boundary of the city. This morning I burnt to ground the strongly-fortified Boxer village of Linchochen with a large amount of arms and ammunition and set of flags. The Boxers acting on the information of our line of operations abandoned the position before our arrival, burying their arms and dispersing in the country. The Native Christians state that the destruction of the Boxer strong forts will make a good impression on the district and render safe their lives and property.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Mr. McKinley secured 305 votes and Mr. Bryan 142.

The Republicans will control both Houses.

All the papers agree that Bryanism and its silver fallacies are dead.

PARLIAMENTARY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Walter Long has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board; Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Finance Secretary to the Treasury, Lord Stanley, Finance Secretary for War; and Mr. Arnold Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

LATER.

The new appointments of Parliamentary Secretaries have been favorably received. That of Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Arnold Forster have given universal satisfaction.

The "Times" says that Mr. Wyndham will presumably not have a seat in the Cabinet.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The elections in Canada have resulted in a victory for the Government by a majority of 46.

The Opposition leaders were defeated.

THE FILIPINO JUNTA IN HONGKONG.

The "New York Post" states that America has decided to ask Great Britain to suppress the Filipino Junta in Hongkong.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, speaking at a dinner given by the China Association, said that though momentarily checked in the North our export trade with China had seldom been larger than during the last twelve months, and he believed that a new era would follow the present disturbance.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The Maharajah of Patiala, chief Sikh Prince in India, sportsman and polo-player, died this morning, the collapse following a few days' fever.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Jennings Bramley, Black Watch, becomes permanent Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry Instruction, vice Major Beresford, Poona, tenure-expired.

Four companies of the Deoli Irregular Infantry are ordered temporarily to proceed to Mhow.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT REPORT.

In reviewing the Indian Telegraph Department Report for last year the Government of India point out that the signallers and wires were over-worked owing to exceptional heaviness of traffic and express a hope that the measures which are being taken will result in the improvement in the speed of transmission of telegrams.

EUROPEAN PROSPECTORS RETURN FROM CHINA.

A small party of Europeans who have been prospecting for minerals in Suchuen have arrived at Bhamo through Yunnan. They were not molested in any part of their journey.

THE MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE.

The Maharaja of Jodhpore who has been dangerously ill, has been moved to Nusseerabad and is to-day distinctly better.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

CAPTURE OF STORES BY THE BOERS.

DEPORTATIONS FROM BLOEMFONTEIN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Lord Roberts's head-quarters will probably be transferred to Johannesberg, where his daughter is lying ill with enteric fever.

Twenty Boers have captured a military traction engine, which was drawing a load of stores about nine miles from Kimberley without firing a shot.

Prince Francis of Teck, Lord Cranborne and many prominent officers are returning home from South Africa.

The British have expelled from Bloemfontein 700 undesirable people, Germans and Hollanders.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China, with the homeward mails of the 3rd instant, arrived here at 1 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left here at 4 a.m., to-day.

THE FAMINE.

LETTER TO LADY CURZON.

THE following letter has been received by Lady Curzon from Chicago. The receipts by the Central Committee from that City up to date have amounted to over Rs. 26,000, but more has no doubt reached India through the Anglo-American Committee in Bombay:—

In closing our work we send herewith draft for £250, thankful to have some part in the great work of India's relief, and deeply pained that our part has been so slightly commensurate with the unmeasured sorrow of the afflicted people.

We thank you from our very hearts for your gracious and wise letters and telegrams which have been our constant and invaluable help. We may mention that the contributors to India's relief are almost wholly the supporters of foreign missions and these have naturally sent their gifts to the missionaries.

We beg to assure you that the capable and self-sacrificing devotion of your noble husband and yourself in this unparalleled crisis has gained the admiration of our American people and of the world, and we take just pride in your having been one of ourselves.

Most faithfully and respectfully yours, on behalf of the Committee

E. B. SHERMEN, Vice-Chairman,
Chicago India Famine Relief Committee.

MR. W. S. CAINE'S SUCCESS.

FROM Bryngevnalleti, Abergile, Mr. W. S. Caine wrote the following letter, dated October 17, to Mr. P. M. Mehta:—

Dear Pherozshah Mehta,—Many thanks to you and all my friends in Bombay for your hearty cable of congratulations. It has been a most strenuous fight as you will see by the election literature which I am sending in another cover. . . I have turned a Tory majority of 462 into a Liberal one of 108. All my friends think it is one of the most notable victories of the election.

I need hardly assure you that I shall make it my duty and my pleasure in the new House to voice the claims of India and I believe I shall have the hearty support of the Indian Parliamentary Committee. We are all sorry that Sir W. Wedderburn did not stand. We shall miss him greatly in the House but I am sure he will cordially co-operate with Mr. Dutt and myself in the work of keeping Indian questions to the front. I shall be glad to hear from you at any time, and the Congress leaders in India may depend upon my doing all in my power to further their cause. With sincere regards,—Yours, very truly,

W. S. CAINE.

The Hon'ble Pherozshah Mehta, C.I.E.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

AN Umballa correspondent wires:—The Maharajah of Patiala died at his capital on Wednesday night of gastritis. His temperature had risen to 110°. The Rana of Dholpur was summoned to Patiala the same day. The Maharajah of Patiala was born on 25th May, 1872; succeeded to the "gadi" as a minor on 14th April, 1876. The Maharaja's full title was His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Doulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zamam, Amir-ul-Umra, Maharaj-Adhiraj Rajeshwar, Shri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Ragendra Singh Mahendra Bahadur and belonged to the renowned Phulkian family of the Sidhu Jat clan of Sikhs; so called from their ancestor Phul, from whom descend also the Chiefs of Jhind, Nabha, and Bhadaur. Their great ancestor was the Rajput Chief Jaisal, the founder of Jaisalmir, whose descendant in the twenty-ninth generation was Phul. His second son Rama was the founder of the Patiala House, whose son, Raja Ala Singh, built the city of Patiala and was granted the title of Raja by Ahmad Shah Durani in March, 1762. The title was continued to his son Amar Singh, with additional honour as Raja-i-Rajagan Bahadur in 1767, and a flag and drum were given to him as symbols of his sovereign power. The title of Maharaja was bestowed on the Patiala Chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II, of Delhi, on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. During the Nepal War he aided the Government, and at its close was rewarded with parts of the Keonthal and Baghat States. In 1830 the sanitarium and territory of Simla were obtained from him in exchange for lands in Barauli. In the Sutlej campaigns of 1845-46 the Maharaja rendered good service against the Lahore army; and was rewarded with a part of the territory confiscated from the Raja of Nabha. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Maharaja Narindar Singh aided the Government by sending an auxiliary force to Delhi, kept open communications on the Grand Trunk Road, sent troops to Gwalior and Dholpur, and afforded other valuable aid. In recognition of these services the Maharaja received further large extension of territory, with additions to his titles and powers. The Maharaja Makindar Sing, son of Narindar Singh, died at the age of twenty-three in 1876, and was succeeded by his son the late Maharaja, then a minor. The area of the State is 5,419 square miles; its population 1,467,433, chiefly Hindus but including 408,141 Sikhs and 321,354 Muhammadans. The Maharaja maintained a military force of 2,423 cavalry, 4,147 infantry, and 109 guns; and was entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY IN BOMBAY.

THE following letter has been sent to the clergy of the Church of England in charge of European congregations in Bombay, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay:—

It has been suggested to me that it would be advisable to devote the collections in Church on one Sunday in each year to Saint George's Hospital.

The support given by Government must be largely supplemented by the public if the work of the hospital is to be carried on with that efficiency which we all look for in our hospitals.

Collections in Church afford an opportunity to many who would otherwise be diffident of contributing small sums.

The object is certainly a worthy one, and must appeal to all of us. I shall be glad therefore if you will make Sunday, November 11, "Hospital Sunday," this year, and devote the collections on that day to S. George's Hospital.

APPA HANMANTA AND HIS DOCOIT BAND.

CONCERNING capture of the gang of dacoits led by Appa Hanmanta, the following correspondence officially circulated:—

From the District Superintenden of Police, Nasik, to the Commissioner, Central Division.

I have the honour to report the capture of the entire gang of Appa Hanmanta (formerly Chimnya's lieutenant) by a special Police party under Inspector Karnik, who had been specially deputed to carry out the arrangements (referred to in my diaries from time to time, and which formed the subject of a special reference from the District Magistrate to the Commissioner, C.D., asking for the services of 50 extra Police, vide his No. 13302 of 21st September) for the capture of this band which had recently been giving considerable amount of trouble in the Dindori and Peint Talukas. Appa himself has unfortunately escaped—he was not with his gang at the time of the capture, and is now reported to have fled into the Dharampur State where he is being follwed. I am momentarily expecting to hear of his arrest.

The gang consists of nine individuals and is chiefly composed of local "Badmashis," a number of whom have, I understand, been previously convicted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. They admit having committed all the recent dacoities in the Peint and Dindori Talukas. The capture was effected in the neighbourhood of Kochargaon, a village well-known to the Police for harbouring dacoits and to which that noted dacoit Chimnya Bhavani formerly belonged.

A quantity of property, gold and silver ornaments, silk, &c., as also arms and ammunition, has been recovered.

The capture of this band will, I trust, have a salutary effect on the more enterprising of the Koli "Badmashis" who are anxious to follow in Chimnya's footsteps, and put a stop to the dacoities which were at one time assuming a serious form recalling to mind the commencement of the outbreak in 1898. The services of the Police (Head Constables and Constables) will be duly recognized by promotion and the Inspector may, I think, be congratulated on so speedily bringing to a successful termination the special arrangements with which he was entrusted.

Endorsement by the District Magistrate of Nasik, No. 13950, dated the 8th October 1900.

The undersigned has much pleasure in forwarding this report by Mr. Davies of the capture of Appa Hanmanta's gang of dacoits.

2. It is hoped that the promptitude and smartness displayed by Mr. Karnik's special Police party will have the effect of preventing recurrence of dacoities similar to the disastrous outbreak in 1898.

3. Rao Saheb Karnik is to be congratulated on the continued good fortune attending his pluck and energy.

4. The capture has been reported by wire to Government by the undersigned.

From—The Commissioner, C. D.; To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

Submitted to Government. Although Appa himself is still at large, the capture of the whole of his gang is most important. For some time past there have been indications of a recurrence of the lawlessness which followed the last famine. On the representation of the local officers the Commissioner recently transferred a party of 12 armed Police from Satara to Nasik and he is still in communication with Mr. Moore as to the advisability of further strengthening the Nasik force. It is probable, however, that no additional re-inforcements will now be necessary, but on this point a special report will be submitted later on. In the meanwhile the Commissioner would bring to notice the good work done by Inspector Karniz and his men and trusts that they will receive the commendation of Government. Mr. Davies also deserves credit for organizing the arrangements which have led to this capture.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1900.

RESOLUTION.—Government recognise the good service done by the special Police party organised by Mr. Davies and led by Inspector Karnik, and trust that every endeavour will continue to be made, in co-operation with the authorities of the Dharampur State, to arrest the leader.

(Signed) W. T. MORISON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

CHRISTIAN CONVERTS AND CASTE STATU.

IN the Madras High Court on 5th November the following case was hardbefore Justices Davies and Benson:

Some time ago Mr. R. Morris, the District Magistrate of Kistna, referred the High Court a case in which he raised a doubt as to the legality of confining in stocks a Mala Christian. In the course of his letter to the High Court the District Magistrate wrote thus, pointing the circumstances under which the Mala Christian was confined:—"One Emmuri Kondareddi lodged a complaint before the Village Munsiff of Bollopadu Nuzvid Taluq, that he had been abused by Vemuri Rattigadu, a Christian by religion and a weaver by profession. Before his conversion to Christianity Rattigadu had been a Hindu of the Mala or pariah caste, which is undoubtedly one of the lower castes. After trial, the Munsiff convicted Rattigadu, and under Section 10 of Regulation XI of 1816 sentenced him to be confined in the village stocks for two hours. . . . The High Court in Nabi Sahib's case reported at page 247 of Volume VI, of the Madras Series of the Indian Law Reports, laid down the rule that a Mahomedan cannot be said to belong to lower castes of the people. Now a Mahomedan is a person who professes a particular form of religion, and may have been, prior to the acceptance by him of Islam, a Hindu of a very low caste. It is notorious that in Malabar conversions to Islam from among the extremely low caste Cherumars are of daily occurrence. Under the ruling of the High Court quoted an ex-Cherumar Mahomedan could not be confined in the stocks. It seems to be that a professor of the Christian religion is entitled to as much consideration as a professor of the Mahomedan religion without regard to his former position in Hindu society. If this position is correct, the sentence was illegal. Native Christians do regard themselves in this District as of a higher status than Hindus of the Mala caste, and look upon the punishment of confinement in stocks as very degrading. Malas do not so regard it. I have received several representations on the subject from Missionaries of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, and on this particular case being brought to my notice by petition by Rattigadu, I have thought it desirable to ask for a definite ruling from the High Court."

Their Lordships, after going through the records sent up with the reference delivered judgement, which was read by Mr. Justice Benson on behalf of the Bench. They remarked that in the case of Nabi Sahib reported in Vol. VI of the Madras Series I. L. R., which was cited by the District Magistrate, the High Court had held that a Mahomedan could not be considered to belong to the lower castes. There must be a concurrence of two circumstances to make a person liable to confinement in stocks, viz., that he should be a person belonging to the lower castes, and that he must be a person on whom it would not be improper, either from social standing or otherwise, to inflict so degrading a punishment. The form of punishment, which had been in existence prior to the introduction of British rule, was recognised to be servile, and it was evidently because of that the High Court had held in Nabi's case that a Mahomedan could not be regarded as belonging to the lower caste of people. Mahomedans had no connection with any of the castes in India and there was nothing in Nabi's case to show that he was a convert to Islam from lower castes. The framers of the Regulation had not in their minds the question which had now arisen, and therefore made no special provision for it. The regulation was a penal one and must be construed strictly, and in cases of doubt, in favour of the liberty of the subject. The test was not what creed a man became a convert to. If he belonged to one of the lower castes, a change of creed would not of itself make any difference, provided he continued to belong to his caste. Ordinarily their Lordships understood that every Christian convert abandoned his caste, whether high or low; but they were not aware that this was always or necessarily so. It would be a question of fact in each case. If he continued to accept the rules of his caste, and in social matters acknowledged the authority of the headman, took part in caste meetings and ceremonies, and in fact, generally continued to belong to his caste, then he would come withim ne purview of the regulation. But on the other hand if he adopted the moral standard of Christianity instead of that of his own caste, if he assimilated the social ideas of the Christian community which he joined, if he accepted the authority of the pastor and the preacher in the fact of the headman of his caste, if he no longer took part in the distinctive meetings and ceremonies of his caste, and if in a word, he abandoned his caste, he could no longer be said to belong to the lower caste, and his punishment and confinement in stocks would no longer be legal. The question was not whether Native Christians as a class regarded that form of punishment as degrading, but whether the individual offender was, from his own social position or otherwise for example from education, a person on whom it would be improper to inflict so degrading a punishment. In the case under reference there appeared to be no reason to think that Rattigadu was exempt from the second condition. The District Magistrate's letter did not say that he was exempt under the first condition, though it was not improbable that he was. If the Magistrate, having regard to the above observations of their Lordships, should find that Rattigadu was exempt under the first condition it would be open to him to make a further representation with the view of getting a final declaration that the punishment inflicted was illegal.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY morning his Excellency the Viceroy, who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday night, received an address from the members of the Municipal Corporation of the City. The ceremony of presentation took place in the Town Hall, which was packed with a brilliant gathering of Native and European ladies and gentlemen. The approaches to the hall were gay with bunting and were lined with crowds of onlookers in waiting for the arrival of the Viceroy. The exterior of the hall was adorned with a profusion of plants and flags, and inside banners and festoons of greenery wreathing the columns and slung across the hall made up the scheme of decoration, the general effect of which was exceedingly pretty. This artistic arrangement had been carried out under the direction of Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer of the Municipality. The platform was covered with crimson cloth and over the centre a large canopy of maroon plush had been erected. The back ground was a combination of banners and flags. In the body of the hall the native ladies in their rich dresses made a strikingly picturesque foreground. Among those present on the platform were:—H. E. Sir Robert Low, Brigadier-General Ventris, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, the Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Rev. Father Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, General Burnet, Mr. S. Rebsch, Father Drechman, Professor and Mrs. M. Macmillan, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. Merwanji N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, Khan Bahadur Cassam Haji Mitha, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. Leask, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pearson, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadass, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Nusserwanji M. Patel, and the following members of the Corporation:—Messrs. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt., Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel, Messrs. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Cowasji Hormusjee, Khan Bahadur Darashah Ratanji Chichgur, Dr. D'Monte, Messrs. D. M. DeSilva, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Bomanji Master, and Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E., H. G. Gell, Goverdhundas Khatav, J.R. Greaves, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jafarbhai Rahimtoola, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Karsandas Chabildas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Kazi Kabirudin, H. Kennedy, G. Ker. James Macdonald, Manmohondas Ramji, Major C. B. Mayne, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Chairman, Standing Committee, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rustam K. R. Kama, Sarafali Mamooji, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, E. F. Underwood, A. G. Viegas, Vithaldas Damodar, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail.

The signal for the arrival of his Excellency was a loud burst of cheering from the people in the streets and the blare of a trumpet. On entering the hall Lord Curzon was received by loud and long continued cheering from the gathering. The Viceroy was accompanied by Lady Curzon, H. E. Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, Chairman of the Municipality, Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.I.E., Captain Wilkinson and Captain Greig, A.-D.-C.s.

The Hon. Mr. Burke, immediately on their Excellencies taking their seats, read the address, the text of which was as follows:—

May it please Your Lordship,—Two years ago, we had the privilege of bidding you welcome on landing on the shores of India and of giving expression to the high hopes which had been raised throughout the country on your Lordship's appointment to the great and responsible post of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to which you had been called by our august and revered Sovereign. Seldom had the heart of the country been so stirred on the arrival of any Viceroy as it was on the advent of your Lordship.

The kindling words in which your Lordship announced the noble and statesmanlike policy which you had determined to pursue, the moral earnestness which seemed to pervade your lofty determination, your uncommon intellectual equipments matured by varied experience and informed by personal acquaintance with and knowledge of this country as well as many other countries of the East, above all the generous and cultured love which seemed to animate your breast, "loving India, its people, its history, its Government, the absorbing mysteries of its civilization and life," all combined to give the people assurance that it was their good fortune to secure in your Lordship a statesman and an adminstrator to whom the destinies of the Indian Empire could be confidently trusted, especially at a time when it was passing through many and great troubles. My Lord, those troubles have, in many respects, instead of terminating speedily as was expected, been increased and intensified. A famine of unprecedented severity has ravaged numerous tracts throughout the country; plague has not yet relaxed its frightful hold at least in this Presidency; many problems of increasing anxiety have continued to try the energies, to test the righteousness, and to make severe calls upon the justice and the sympathy of the Government of India. But, my Lord, we think we are giving expression, not only to our own feelings and convictions and to the feelings and convictions of the people of this Presidency, but to the feelings and convictions which are universal throughout the length and breadth of this land, that your Lordship has, even in the course of the period of two years you have ruled over us, shown yourself fully equal to the occasion, redeemed nobly the pledges you gave, performed vigorously the promise you made, and proved generously that you were uttering no empty words when you declared that you would be guided "by regard for the feelings of the people, respect for their prejudices and even deference to their scruples, and, above all, by a frank and generous recognition of a common bond of manhood and the element of a common humanity." Your Lordship has thus not only rendered great and valuable services to the country, but also deepened and intensified in a wonderful manner the loyalty of all classes of the people to that noble Lady, whom they have learned to love and reverence, as the noblest embodiment of wisdom and humanity that has ever presided over the destinies of nations.

It is not possible, my Lord, within the limits of an address like this to refer to all the measures that have distinguished your administration even in the short period of two years. The measures inaugurated by your Lordship to deal with one of the severest famines that has afflicted this country were conspicuous for their vigour, their humanity and their unstinted liberality. Your Lordship is entitled to challenge, with confidence, the verdict of the whole world, as to the gallantry with which you fought, and the great success which you achieved in the arduous fight, against this terrible foe. But, above all, the country has been deeply touched by your profound feeling for the sufferings of the famine-stricken people, at seeing how your heart has bled for them and how 'every man, woman and child who has perished in India in the present famine has been a burden on your heart and that of your Government."

Plague still unfortunately rages in many parts of this Presidency, but you have earned heartfelt blessings by the courage with which your Government have announced that the only sound policy in dealing with it is one which must take careful account of the feelings, habits, ways, and even prejudices of the afflicted people.

One of the greatest claims of British rule to the loyalty of the people is founded upon the impartial administration of justice. No acts of your Lordship's administration have been more deeply appreciated than those directed to this end. And your Lordship may rest assured that nothing has so added to the strength of British rule in India, as the firm and jealous scrutiny with which you have overhauled all departures from the declared policy of the Crown in this respect. We may be permitted to add that deep was the gratitude felt throughout the country at finding that the honour of their women was safe in your Lordship's hands, and that stern would be the retribution that you would deal out to atrocity or brutality.

The living interest which your cultured and artistic tastes have taken in the ancient monuments and historical remains spread over the country have been worthy of no less praise than the solicitude with which you have extended not only respect, but sympathy to the religious sentiments and ideas of all the numerous races who worship God in their own different ways in this continent of creeds and religions. Such acts of sympathy, toleration and affection for all that is valued by men of broad-minded culture sink deep into national consciousness and produce results not less gratifying and beneficial than those following from measures of practical and direct utility.

In short, my Lord, we may venture to sum up the universal impression created by your Lordship even within the short period of two years in language which may be effervescent of grateful enthusiasm, but cannot be charged with undue exaggeration, by saying that you have won our hearts, captured our imaginations, and extorted the respect and admiration of the whole country. Your Lordship has thus proved yourself a strong, sagacious and provident statesman, and a firm, vigorous, and watchful administrator whose statesmanship is founded in sympathy and righteousness and whose administrative work is guided by thoughtful and conscientious energy.

We will now, with your Excellency's permission refer to matters of local import. As we have already said, the ravages of plague still devastate this city as well as many places in the mofussil. All that human energy and human science can suggest or devise has been tried, but the fell demon baffles all human endeavour and pursues its mysterious and unrelenting course as fiercely as ever. In the meantime the finances of this city as well as of all the smaller towns in the mofussil have been strained to the uttermost, leaving them without resources to carry our urgent and necessary works of improvement and sanitation. We have been very grateful for the timely assistance which has already been given out of the Imperial Exchequer. We respectfully venture, however, to implore your Lordship seriously to consider whether it would not be both right and expedient that the whole of the plague expenditure should be a charge on the financial resources of the country as a whole. The imperial character of plague expenditure can scarcely be denied and it would be only just that the whole country should help in providing against an emergency of so special a character.

Your Lordship is aware that among the various measures to combat plague the Government of Bombay undertook the passing of a measure to carry out a thorough sanitary reconstruction and improvement of the city. The City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act was undoubtedly devised in the best interests of this city. But it was undertaken at a time of panic and carried into legislative effect in something of a hurry. We are confident that we can rely on the Local Government, now presided over by a Governor who has already gained the esteem and confidence of the whole Presidency in an unusual degree equally by the benevolence of his heart and the liberality of his mind for such amendments as are shown to be necessary on calm reflection. We feel sure we can count upon the advice and help of the Government of India in so moulding the Act that the great work of reconstructing the city may be carried out without incurring the great hazards which not uncommonly threaten the success of such enterprises.

There is also another question of great importance which will engage the attention of this Corporation in the near future. It was twenty-seven years ago, that this city entered into an agreement with an American company for the introduction of tramways. It is only fair to admit that the company has carried out the work undertaken by it in a most creditable manner. The time has, however, now arrived when the Corporation must within a few months come to a decision as to the advisability of exercising its power of purchase. It is felt that if the city does not now exercise that power, it will be almost impossible for it to do so at any future time. The restrictions imposed by the Legislature on its power of raising loans, however, hamper it from exercising its rights so as to secure to the City that control over the tramway service which is essential to the sanitary regeneration of overcrowded localities by bringing new residential districts within easy reach of the centres of industry, and a due proportion of the profits derived from the working of trams in the streets of the City. We, therefore, beg to appeal to your Lordship's Government to extend to us all such help as they can justly render without undue detriment to the general financial interests of the country.

It now only remains for us again to bid an earnest and sincere welcome to your Lordship and Lady Curzon to this city. We pray that Providence may endow you with health and strength to enable you to continue to discharge the great duties that devolve upon you in the same noble manner in which you have so worthily discharged them in the past to the mutual honour and credit of the country to which you belong, of the country which you "love next best to it," and of the great Sovereign to whom we all owe unbounded loyalty and reverence.

The address was brilliantly illuminated and was presented to the Viceroy enclosed in a richly chased silver casket which was mounted on an ebony stand. On his Excellency receiving the casket from the hands of the President the spectators loudly applauded.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency on rising was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said: Your Excellencies, Members of the Municipal Corporation, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I landed at the Apollo Bunder, in December, 1898, I little thought that, within less than two years' time, I should twice again visit this great city. Still less could I have anticipated that within so short a period of my assuming office I should be deemed worthy of the honour of such a ceremony as that of this morning. It is, as you know, the trials and the sufferings through which Bombay has been passing that have brought me back into this Presidency upon the two occasions to which I have referred. It is your gracious recognition of the motive that actuated these visits—a recognition very characteristic of the warm-hearted Indian people—that has brought me to this Town Hall to-day, and has made me the recipient of the exquisite and sumptuous gift in which the address that has just been read from the Bombay Corporation will henceforward be enclosed.

THE TROUBLES OF INDIA.

You have said with truth in this address that the troubles by which India in general, and this Presidency, perhaps, more particularly, have been afflicted, have gone on increasing and multiplying during the past two years. Lord Elgin thought that he had coped with the worst famine of the century: we have now gone through a worse. It was hoped that plague would soon be extirpated from your midst; but it has grown into an annual visitor, whom, in spite of all our efforts, we can neither altogether elude nor defeat. True, there is one calamity which we have been fortunate enough to escape during our time of trial, and that is warfare, in our own territory or upon our frontiers. Indeed the most striking incident in recent Indian history, the most conclusive testimony to the loyalty of her princes and people, and the most absolute demonstration of the reality of the peace that we have enjoyed—is the fact that we have spared between 20,000 and 30,000 soldiers from the Indian Army for the wars being waged elsewhere by the forces of the Queen—(cheers)—and have thus not unhandsomely borne our share in that great outburst of Imperial sentiment that has marked the disappearance of the old century and the opening of the new. You have been good enough to speak in terms of praise of the manner in which we have met our misfortunes. I do not take this praise to myself. For instance, in our struggle with plague and famine, the captain can do little but frame his orders, see closely to their execution, keep an eye upon every part of the field, and encourage his men. When, therefore, I see or hear the Head of the Government praised for the efficiency or liberality of the measures that have been taken or given the credit for their success, I feel almost a sense of shame. For I think of all the accumulated advice and experience that have been freely placed at his disposal by those who know so much more than he; and I remember the brave men who, with no reward to hope for, and no public applause to urge them on, have for month after month, whether in the scorching heat, or through the soaking rains, spent of their energy and life blood and strength in fighting the real battle, wherever the enemy threatened, or the worst danger lay. Theirs is the true credit; and it is only on their behalf, and as their official head, that I can accept with contentment what I could not, without injustice appropriate to myself.

LOCAL QUESTIONS.

Gentlemen, before I pass on to the larger aspects of British policy and rule, upon which you have touched, I will refer to the local questions which you have submitted to my notice. They have taken the customary form of an appeal to the Government of India for more funds. (Laughter.) Indeed, I sometimes wonder if a Viceroy, as he goes round on tour, were, at each place at which he halts, and is addressed by an impoverished and importunate municipality—(laughter)—to accede to only one-half of the petitions for financial assistance that he receives what sort of welcome he could meet with from his colleagues in the Government when he got back to Calcutta. (Laughter.) The first event, I take it, would be the arrival of a letter from his Finance Minister handing in his resignation. (Much laughter.) The second would be the receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State to say that a Royal Commission was about to sail from England to investigate the straits to which the Government of India had been reduced by a too blind philanthropy on the part of its Chief. (Renewed laughter.) Inasmuch as I desire to escape both these forms of rebuke, and as you, gentlemen, having expressed your interest in the continuance of my administration, cannot possibly wish that I should incur them—(laughter)—you will understand how it is that even the most tender-hearted of Viceroys on tour is, perhaps, more often compelled to refuse petitions than he is able to grant them.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The first of the particular requests that you have placed before me on the present occasion is that the whole of the plague expenditure, direct and indirect, of the City of Bombay—and I presume that the same argument would apply to Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar and any other spot that is similarly afflicted—shall be taken over by the Imperial Government. I think that this proposition has only to be frankly stated for it to be seen that, under no system of finance and with no succession of surpluses, that it is possible to conceive, could such an obligation be accepted in advance by the Supreme Government. When a terrible calamity, such as plague, befalls, drying up resources and arresting progress all round, it is emphatically a case for generous and open-handed treatment, but it is not necessarily a case for wholesale exemption. Such generosity, I venture to assert that the Bombay Government received from the Government of India when we made up our last budget to a greater extent than has ever before been shown by the Government of India to a Local Government. We took over the whole of the direct plague expenditure of the Bombay Presidency for the past financial year and we framed our estimates for taking over the whole again in this, the charge in the two years amounting to over twenty-five lakhs of rupees. In addition, we assumed the whole charge for the research laboratory at Parel, amounting to two-and-a-quarter lakhs in the two years. More than this, we made up to the Bombay Government the entire excess of all financial expenditure over the provincial balance. Why, when we had our debate at Calcutta the Bombay representatives, and my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, was one of them—(cheers)—were almost clamorous in our praises. We were the most liberal Government of the century. But now I come here and I find that the grateful children of the Government of India are already beginning to ask for more: and that they are not above squeezing the parent who has shown such overwhelming proofs of her affection. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, your request is one with which I most cordially sympathise, but which it is out of my power to concede.

THE TRAMWAY QUESTION.

The next respect in which you hint, not obscurely, at assistance from the Government of India is the contemplated purchase of the tramways of Bombay by the Municipality. This is a subject with which I do not feel competent to deal adequately. But it occurs to me that, before the point is reached at which it may be necessary to discuss the question of borrowing powers or the methods of a loan there are a number of questions to which it is desirable that a reply should first be given. They are, firstly, whether the purchase is desirable in the interests of the city and its inhabitants; secondly, if so, what would be the probable cost; thirdly, whether the borrowing powers enjoyed by the Corporation would be best exercised for such an object; fourthly, whether the citizens of Bombay would be prepared to submit to additional taxation—(laughter)—for the pleasure of owning their tramways; and, fifthly, whether the administration of these lines would be most efficiently and economically conducted by the Corporation. When an answer has been given to these questions we shall all be in a better position to discuss the financial expedients that may be required.

There is a third matter of local interest for which you bespeak my attention without, as I understand, at the present juncture formulating any request. This is the carrying out of your great scheme for the

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY,

in which I take the deepest interest, both from what I heard of it from Lord Sandhurst, and from the part that I was permitted to play in the inaugural function at Agripada last year. I was not myself aware, until I received your address, that the Act was taken in hand at a time of panic or was passed into law in a hurry. On the contrary, I thought that few measures had been longer on the anvil, or had been more anxiously considered both by the Local Government and by the Government of India. I do not, of course, know in what direction amendment may be required. But it will be the natural inclination of the Local Government to minimise all chances of friction between the Municipality and the Trust; while municipal interests are already so largely represented upon the latter that they should not fail to secure becoming attention. In any case, the solution of such matters may safely be left in the hands of your present Governor—(cheers)—to whom you have paid so high and deserved a tribute in your address—(cheers)—and who, in a marvellously short time, has established an enduring hold upon the esteem and affection of all classes in the Presidency. (Cheers.)

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

This, gentlemen, exhausts the list of local topics to which you have called my attention. I now pass to the wider field of thought that has been opened by the terms of your address. You have spoken of the impartial administration of justice, not so much in the law courts, since they are independent of official control, as in the exercise of executive and administrative authority, as having been the guiding principle which I have borne in view. It is true that I have tried never to lose sight of the motto, which I set before myself when I landed here, namely, to hold the scales evenly. (Cheers.) Experience has shown me that it is not always an easy task; but experience has also convinced me that it is always the right one. If a man is to succeed in carrying it out, he must expect sometimes to be abused, and frequently to be misunderstood. By one party he will be suspected of disloyalty to the rights of his countrymen; by the other of imperfect sympathy with its aspirations or aims. Every one appreciates the advantages of an umpire. But there are always some players of the game who think that the main duty of that functionary is to give their own side in. I sometimes note symptoms of this tendency in India. One side interprets an act of justice as a concession to clamour; the other laments that it does not straight away secure all the articles of an impossible Charter. These little drawbacks may sometimes worry and sometimes impede; but they do not for one moment affect the conviction with which I started two years ago and which I now hold, if possible more strongly still—(cheers)—that it is by native confidence in British justice—(cheers)—that the loyalty of the Indian people is assured. (Loud cheers.) Any man who, either by force or by fraud, shakes that confidence, is dealing a blow at the British dominion in India. (Cheers.) If to justice we can add that form of mercy which is best expressed by the word consideration, and which is capable of showing itself in almost every act and incident of life, we have, I think, a key that will open most Indian hearts. A century ago there was a very intelligent and observant French priest, the Abbe Dubois, who spent thirty years of his life in India, and who wrote a most admirable book upon the manners and customs and feelings of the people. I quote him because, as a foreigner and a Catholic missionary, he could not be suspected of any undue partiality to the British Government, and because as a Frenchman, with the memory of the French dominion in India, of which the British arms had only recently robbed his countrymen, fresh in his mind, he could hardly be expected to bless the conquerors. This was what he wrote:—"The justice and prudence which the present rulers display in endeavouring to make these people less unhappy than they have hitherto been, the anxiety which they manifest in increasing their material comfort; above all the inviolable respect which they constantly show for the customs and religious beliefs of the country; and, lastly, the protection which they afford to the weak as well as to the strong—all these have contributed more to the consolidation of their power than even their victories and conquests." (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the era of victories and conquests is now over, but the other and more abiding source of strength remains; and an English viceroy may safely repeat at the dawn of the twentieth century what the French Abbe said at the opening of the nineteenth as to the character and motives of British rule in this country. (Cheers.)

I was asked the other day whether, after two years, Indian experience, I had at all changed the views to which I have often given expression regarding the importance of the part that is played by India in the structure of the British Empire. My answer was that they have not been changed, but confirmed. In the writings of a political philosopher I recently came across the astounding utterance that there is more true greatness within a two miles' radius of the British Museum than in the whole of Asia. In my judgment this was a very arrogant and a very foolish remark. It is a proposition to which history is every day giving the lie. It is the Eastern and not the Western problems that continue to agitate the world, and Asia has still to be disposed of before the intellect of the West can exclusively concentrate itself upon Western concerns. The past year has, moreover, been one which has conspicuously demonstrated the part that is played by India in the Imperial system. It was the prompt despatch of a contingent of the Indian Army a year ago that saved the Colony of Natal. (Cheers.) They were Indian regiments who accomplished the rescue of the Legations at Pekin. We have rendered this service to the Empire in a year when we have been distracted by famine and plague, and weighed down by our own troubles. (Cheers.) If our arm reaches as far as China in the East and South Africa in the West, who can doubt the range of our influence, or the share of India in Imperial destinies?

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPIRE.

I have also been asked, since I came to India, whether I was at all disillusioned with my work, and whether my love for the country had at all diminished. Again my answer has been in the negative. The work to be done seems to me just as important; the opportunities for doing it to be even more numerous. More than a century ago the orator Burke, remarked that the British Empire in India was an awful thing. He had not seen it; he had only studied it from a distance of 10,000 miles; and the Empire of which he spoke was but a fraction of that which now acknowledges the sway of the British Crown. If it was awful a hundred years ago, what is it now? Is not the custody of the lives and fortunes of 300 millions of human beings—between one-fourth and one-fifth of the entire human race—a responsibility that might daunt the boldest energy, and sober the flightiest imagination? Moreover they are not members of one race, or even of a few races, but of a swarm of races. As I go about on tour and see the people in the streets, the difference to the outward eye is enormous. A street crowd in Lahore does not present the smallest resemblance to one in Bombay. Bombay is utterly unlike Calcutta. And what is this external difference compared with that within, the difference of feature as compared with that of character and creed? And again, what are any of these differences compared with those that separate the huge Indian majority from the microscopic British minority to whom their rule has been committed? These are the common-place, every-day, reflections that are borne in upon me every hour that I spend in this country. How can a man be anything but absorbed, anything but enthusiastic about such a work? Every day some fresh thing seems to require doing, some new subject demands to be taken up. There is, I know a school who say, "Leave well alone. You are in the unchanging East. Don't worry yourself unduly about reform. No one ever wanted to be reformed in Asia." Gentlemen, do you remember the answer of the economist Turgot, in the reign of Louis XVI. of France? He was always pushing fresh reforms. Perhaps if he had pushed even more, there would have been no French Revolution. When his friends came to him and said that he was going ahead too quickly, he replied: "You forget that in my family we do not live beyond fifty." If this was the defence of the French statesman, may not a Viceroy of India reply to a similar charge "You forget that I only have five years—(cheers)—five years within which to affect the movement, or to influence the outturn of this mighty machine." For such a task every year seems a minute, every minute a second—one might almost say that there is hardly time to begin.

THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

There is one respect in which it has been my constant endeavour to infuse an element of the modern spirit into Indian administration. I can see no reason why, in India as elsewhere, the official hierarchy should not benefit by public opinion. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Official wisdom is not so transcendant as to be superior to this form of stimulus and guidance. (Cheers.) Indeed, my inclination where Government is attacked is not to assume that the critic must inevitably be wrong, but that it is quite conceivable that he may be right. In any case I enquire. Of course, it is easy to disparage public opinion in a continent like India; to say that it is either the opinion of the merchants, or the Civil Service, or the Army, or of amateurs in general; or, if it be native public opinion, that it only represents the views of the infinitesimal fraction who are educated. No doubt this is true. But all these are the various sections upon whose intelligent co-operation the Government depends. (Cheers.) To the masses we can give little more than security and material comfort in their humble lives. They have not reached a pitch of development at which they can lend us anything more than a passive support. But the opinion of the educated classes is one that it is not statesmanship to ignore or to despise. (Cheers.) I do not say that one should always defer to it. If a ruler of India were to adopt all the wild suggestions that are made to him by the various organs of public opinion, he would bring the fabric of Indian Government toppling down in a month. Neither must he carry deference to the pitch of subordination; for I can conceive nothing more unfortunate, or more calamitous, than that Government should abrogate one jot or tittle of its own responsibility. A benevolent despotism that yielded to agitation would find that, in sacrificing its despotism, it had also lost its benevolence. All these are truisms which no one will dispute. But there remains a multitude of ways in which the Government may endeavour, and in my opinion should endeavour, to enlist public opinion upon its side. It can hearken to both sides of a case, it can take the public into its confidence by explaining what to the official mind seems simple enough but to the outside public may appear quite obscure; in framing its legislation it can profit by external advice, instead of relying solely upon the arcana of official wisdom. It can look sympathetically into grievances instead of arbitrarily snuffing them out. These, at any rate, are the principles upon which I have tried, during the past two years, to conduct the administration of India, and they seem to have been so far successful as to win approval at your hands.

Gentlemen, let me add, in conclusion, that it is in the power of public opinion in this country to repay the compliment. It can very materially strengthen the hands and lighten the task of the head of the Government. If he is so fortunate as to possess its support, there are many things which he can undertake, which otherwise he would be tempted to leave on one side. A Prime Minister in England is strong in proportion to the Parliamentary strength of his party. A Member of Parliament is strong in his constituency in proportion to the size of his majority. In this country, if the analogy may be pursued, all India are the constituents of the Viceroy, and his strength is proportionate to their allegiance. (Cheers.) I gladly welcome this opportunity of conveying my thanks to those who have so ungrudgingly given me their confidence during the short time that I have held my present post; and I hope that it may be continued to me, easing my burden and invigorating my spirits, until the end. (Loud cheers.)

VISIT TO THE HIGH COURT.

On leaving the Town Hall, the Viceregal party visited the High Court, at mid-day. On alighting at the main entrance on the west, Lord Curzon was received by Mr. L. N. Banajee, Prothonotary, and Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar on the Appellate Side of the court; and being escorted upstairs by the Judge's staircase on the south, was received by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, at the entrance to the Judges' Library on the second storey just behind the central Criminal Sessions Court. Lord Curzon spent some time in the Library. The Judges were engaged at work in their respective courts, and they were sent for by the Chief Justice one after another and introduced to the Viceroy in the Library. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Whitworth were successively introduced to Lord Curzon, who spoke to them all for some time, the learned Chief Justice giving his Excellency information regarding the courts, the Judges' chambers, etc. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, was also introduced to His Excellency. The party then entered the Criminal Court, and stood on the bench, and after inspecting its arrangements, proceeded by the two courts on the Original Side to the Law Library, which Lord Curzon closely inspected. Returning the same way, his Excellency passed to the courts on the Appellate Side on the south of the building; and left by the main entrance on the west after spending half-an-hour on the court premises. The Viceregal cortege then proceeded by the Queen's Road to Government House.

DECORATIONS IN THE FORT.

Church Gate Street, through which Lord Curzon passed yesterday on his way to the Town Hall, was splendidly decorated from one end to the other with flags and bunting, which in certain places spanned the road. The whole street looked gay and had put on a holiday appearance. The establishment of Mr. D. Macropolo and the General Agency, on the opposite side at the entrance to the street, were specially noticeable. The premises of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Oriental Buildings, Mr. R. Ditmar's establishment, Messrs. Ralli Brothers' offices, and those extending from Messrs. Treacher and Co. to the National Bank of India, were also decorated with flags and bunting in honour of his Excellency Lord Curzon.

DRIVE THROUGH THE NATIVE TOWN.

In the afternoon the Viceroy drove through the native town where his Excellency was received with every manifestation of cordial welcome. The decorations were most profuse, the streets were thronged with enthusiastic crowds and the passage of the Viceregal cavalcade was a triumphal progress. The distinguishing mark of the enthusiasm with which his Excellency was greeted was its spontaneity. Lord Curzon accompanied by the Governor of Bombay and two members of his staff left Government House about half-past four, being driven in a carriage with four horses and out-riders. In advance of the carriage rode a detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers in two sections of twenty-five, preceded by Inspector De Burg of the Bombay Police who indicated the route. Immediately escorting the carriage and bringing up the rear were the Governor's Bodyguard. The route taken was over the Ridge where one of the first mottoes of welcome that were freely displayed along the course taken was encountered. This was a "Welcome to Lord and Lady Curzon from the loyal Khoja followers of H. H. the Aga Khan." Proceeding past the hanging gardens a pretty effect was obtained by numerous strings of streamers above the green of the foliage and passing along Gibbs Road by the Parsee Towers of Silence his Excellency could obtain the finest panoramic view that the city has to show. At the foot of the hill turning into Gowalia Tank Road the crowds and the enthusiasm began. The keynote was here set by the appearance of the earnest words blazoned across the road "May God shower His Choicest Blessings on Lord and Lady Curzon" and a little way further an expression was given to an aspiration for their longevity. The spectators though here not massed so deeply as at other points of the route were numerous and raised lusty cheers as the Viceroy passed. At the junction of Gamdevi Road with Gowalia Tank Lord Northcote's carriage, in which were Lady Curzon and Lady Northcote, joined the cavalcade turning in from the Gamdevi Road. At this point the Khoja followers of Aga Khan emphasised their good wishes for their Excellencies by another motto and declarations of welcome became numerous. In Girgaum Road where the crowds appeared densest several arrangements were slung across the road by which flowers were showered on the Viceroy as he passed beneath. Numerous bands of music found places in the crowds and the cheering was continuous as the cavalcade passed rapidly along. Judged from the devices that met the eye his Excellency has certainly made himself popular. "India has need of you," "India wants more Curzons," "India needs kind and hard-working Viceroys like Lord Curzon," these were some of the declarations that appeared besides reiterated statements of welcome. In Kalbadevi Road the crowds were immense and the large chawls were alive with dense masses of humanity in every storey. All along the route in fact the buildings were crammed with enthusiastic on-lookers in addition to those in the streets. The greatest throng, however, appeared in the vicinity of the Money School, where the cheering was most vociferous. The masses of spectators were so dense that after the rear-guard of sowars had passed it was impossible to keep them in check and they surged over the roads effectually, preventing any carriages from following in the wake of the Viceroy. The drive was somewhat curtailed for after proceeding along Bhendy Bazaar Road as far as the J. J. Hospital a turn was made into Grant Road and thence after crossing Frere Bridge their Excellencies returned to Government House. The drive occupied a little over an hour.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The reception held by their Excellences Lord and Lady Curzon at Government House last evening was one of the most brilliant functions of its kind witnessed in Bombay for some years past. The gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen was large and influential, representing all classes of the community. The silk and satin dresses of the native ladies, especially their ornaments and jewels and diamonds, drew special notice. The garden grounds, the spacious verandahs, and the reception halls were tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Specially attractive were the decorations in the garden grounds and their illumination with fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns, hanging from the branches of trees in the western portion of the compound. Scarlet cloth was spread in the garden grounds from the carriage way to the main staircase leading up to the front verandah, while rich carpets covered the floor of the reception halls. All the arrangements had been made by members of the staff of his Excellency the Governor, and were admired for the taste with which they had been designed and executed. The Governer's Band, stationed under cover near the eastern verandah of the bungalow, played selections of music during the evening. The main staircase and the verandahs, as well as the large reception-hall were lined by brightly-clad chobdars and members of the Governor's body-guard, the latter standing to attention with their bright-headed spears. Shortly before 9 p.m., a close line of carriages conveying the guests thronged the Chowpatty Road, and in a short time later, the pressure of carriages was so excessive as to render their progress up the Ridge Road very slow indeed. At 10 p.m., Lord and Lady Curzon, accompanied by Lord and Lady Northcote, entered the reception hall and stood in the centre, when the presentations commenced and were not over for more than an hour. The European guests were presented to Lord and Lady Curzon by the Hon. Major Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy; and the native guests by Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government. After the presentation, an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets, which were most liberally furnished. The reception proved in every respect a very enjoyable one; and the guests were on their way homeward by midnight.

In honour of the Viceroy's visit to Bombay all the vessels of the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine now lying in port, were gaily decorated with flags and bunting from stern to stern. The flagstaffs of Government Dockyard and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club were also decorated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th October.

Submitted Trustees', Resolution, 205, dated 10th July 1900, approving of the plans and specification for the building to be erected on plot No. 33, Apollo Reclamation. Read letter from the Engineer, 9-F-S, dated 19th October 1900, forwarding the amended plans of the building above referred to, submitted for the approval of the Board by the lessees' architects; comparing th eplans with those already approved by the Trustees, and recommending that the same be approved subject to all Municipal and Port Trust reuqirement being fulfilled. Submitted the plans above referred to.

Resolution—The amended plans are approved subject to all Municipal and Port Trust requirements being complied with.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, No. 201, dated 3rd July 1900, directing that the letter from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 22nd June 1900, communicating the opinion of the Chamber on the subject of the proposed rules to regulate the stacking and storage of coals on the Port Trust Bunders should be referred to the Bunders and the Land and Railways Committees for further consideration and report. Submitted letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 30th June 1900, forwarding a copy of the letter from the Chamber of Commerce above referred to, with a copy of Trustees' Resolution, dated 29th May 1900, for the favour of his opinion and information as to how far he can accept the suggestions made by the Chamber. Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 24th September 1900, forwarding a copy of rules regulating the stacking and storing of coal on the Bunders based on the Port Trust proposals as modified by the Chamber of Commerce, and enquiring wheather the Trustees have any objection to their being now prescribed.

Resolution—The Trustees having again fully considered the proposals made for the stacking and storage of coal, are of opinion that in view of the comparatively few fires in all but the years 1898-99, and 1899-1900, it is not well to disturb existing arrangements. The trade in coal is large and fires are not frequent and the various opinions expressed go to prove that further rules are not required, will hamper the trade and some of those proposed would involve heavy expense without sufficient corresponding advantages. Of those proposed, Rules 1 and 2 omitting sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), but including clause (*d*), might be acceptable, but the others are considered unnecessary and objectionable. As regards watering it is considered that in most cases water aggravates the outbreak in its initial stage, and the proper way to extinguish the fire is to cut open the stack and spread the coal. It might be suggested to the Municipal Commissioner that fire engines need not be sent to coal fires unless the owner of the coal make a special requisition and agree to pay for the water used; if this were made the rule there would be the less reason for interfering with existing arrangements, as the owners would then be the only losers. For these reasons the Trustees desire that a further representation may be made to the Municipal Commissioner with a request that, in view of the strong opinions held by a large majority including experts and others, he will kindly refrain from taking any further action as regards the proposed rules. The Chamber of Commerce should be informed of the action taken by the Trustees.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter rom Messrs. James Wm. Watson and A. Panton No. 10-2307, dated 23rd October 1900, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders, on that day, before office hours.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th Oct. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 26th Oct. 1900.	For week ending 26th Oct. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 26th Oct. 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	576	18	540
" " out of "	13	580	14	558
" transported	8	373	9	374
" attended to	...	52	..	32
" warped ...	...	39	...	36

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following Second-Lieutenants come out shortly on first appointment to the Royal Field Artillery:—E. A. Morton, C. C. Phillips. H. F. Kilgour, A. C. L. Theobold, E. Parbury, and R. Hovil.

Lieutenant E.E. Wilford, 1st Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

The following officers have been permitted to return to India:—Lieutenant-Colonel Worledge, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; Major Cunliffe, 6th Punjab Infantry; Captain Belli-Bivar, 7th Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant Sawyer, 23rd Pioneers; and Lieutenant Little, Unattached List, Punjab Command.

The following remain at home, on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel Jervis, Medical Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, for eight months; Captain Nicholson, Commissariat Department, for one month Captain Prendergast, 20th Punjab Infantry, for six months; Lieutenant Purvis, Burmah Military Police, for three months.

Owing to the bad state of health of the wing of the Oxford Light Infantry at Ferozepore the wing of that regiment moving down from Dalhousie will rail instead of marching from Pathankote to Ferozepore.

In addition to the batteries which meet at Barkachha Camp for artillery practice from 1st January to 15th Feburary, 1901, the 1st Scottish Rifles from Lucknow, 1st Royal Highlanders from Benares, 1st Northamptons from Allahabad, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers from Dinapore, 1st Bengal Infantry on the way from Mauritius, 8th Bengal Infantry from Lucknow, 10th Bengal infantry from Benares, and 12th Bengal Infantry from Alipur, will concentrate at Barkachho from 1st January to 31st for manœuvres. The 3rd Hussars and the Ghazipur Light Horse will also join the camp throughout January.

THE INDIAN TROOPS FOR AUSTRALIA.

IT is notified for information that the Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of thirty-four native officers and sixty-six non-commissioned officers to Sydney to take part in the forthcoming Commonwealth celebrations. Orders have been issued for their concentration at Deolali by the 20th isntant. They will proceed in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, leaving Bombay on the 23rd November.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th November.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice and parade for Gun Layers at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the 11th inst. at 8-15 a.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to-morrow at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Subdivision of each Company is detailed for first relief.

3. Bombr J Eakin will perform the duties of Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company this week vice Pinder relieved.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th November.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File with Band, will parade at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, at 10-15 a.m. to-day (Friday), the 9th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India. Captain J. Leask will Command the Guard. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki.

2. The Battalion will parade for a March-out at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 10th instant.

3. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Monday next the 12th instant.

4. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers, viz.:—No. 3332 Vol V Gibbons B Company from 1st November to 31st December 1900; No. 4891 Vol C Carrington F Company from 6th Nov to 5th Feb 1901; and No. 4030 Vol R E Westerman F Company from 1st Nov to 31st March 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DEATH OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

THE vernacular papers noticed with great sorrow the death of Prince Christian, Her Majesty the Queen's grandson, for the fresh bereavement which has befallen Her Majesty. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses: It is hardly an exaggeration to say that from our Queen-Empress downwards, from the highest to the lowest, there has been mourning in almost every household. Even the gallant general who has conducted the campaign to a successful termination was performing his duties with the weight of a great sorrow upon him. But then it must be remembered that the building up of an Empire costs a good deal, and those who sacrificed their lives believed that they were doing so for their Queen and their country. Therein lies the nation's consolation. If the thought that the sympathies of a loyal and greateful people through all parts of her dominions is for her in her bereavements would be the means of mitigating the severity of the sorrow that has befallen our Queen-Empress, it is no doubt hers; because it is not exceeding the bounds of truth to say that no sovereign was ever more beloved, more venerated by the subjects than Queen Victoria.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: The news of the untimely death of Prince Christian Victor will cause wide-spread grief over the Empire, including India, in parts of which he seems to have made himself known by his quiet soldierlike ways. The reader's first thought will, of course, be for his revered Sovereign who has to mourn another personal loss. But that will in no wise lessen the warmth of the sympathy felt for the bereaved parents. H. R. H. Princess Helen and Prince Christian. Those of us, who know the gracious interest of the Princess in the affairs of India, will feel for her the more keenly.

The "Indu Prakash" writes: Even in her grief Her Majesty does not forget that she is the mother of her subjects and at her special request the news of Prince Christian Victor's death was kept back lest it should mar the demonstrations in favour of the City Imperial Volunteers just returned from their patriotic adventure in South Africa. Surely, a better Sovereign has never wielded a sceptre than Queen-Empress Victoria.

MR. H. E M. JAMES.

Referring to the eulogy by Lord Curzon of Mr. H. E. M. James, the Commissioner of Sind, who is about to retire, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: We cannot conclude this without expressing our full accord with the tribute of praise which the Viceroy gave to Mr. James, the able and sympathetic Commissioner of Sindh. These calamities of plague and famine have demonstrated to the people what officers like Mr. James can do for them. Mr. James is shortly to retire and the Viceroy did not at all exaggerate matters when he said that he will carry away with him to his home in the mother country the affectionate esteem of a grateful people.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

The native journals look upon the death of Professer Max Muller as a national loss. The Gujerati remarks: No short obituary notice can render justice to the life-long labours of a most distinguished scholar who has laid the East as well as West under lasting and profound obligations by his original works on Indian philosophy and Sanskrit literature and by his essays and lectures on the science and philosophy of language, religion and mythology and by his fruitful literary activity in various other directions. His edition of the Rig-Veda and his series of the "Sacred Books of the East" will be enduring memorials of the great work he has accomplished in the course of a life which was consecrated to the cause of higher learning and which so much resembled that of an Indian Rishi.

LORD CURZON AT KARACHI.

Reviewing Lord Curzon's utterances at Karachi, "the Gujerati" observes: The spirit in which he looks upon his duty as Viceroy whilst on tour was well indicated when he told the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that "I do not at all grudge the time that is required for the study of these and similar cases, since it tends to familiarise me with the inner history and the local wants of the various parts of this vast empire over which it is my good fortune to have been called upon for a few years to rule." The concluding portion of the sentence is, we take it, an assurance that his Excellency is not going to leave India for England just at present to make up for deficiency of political and administrative talent in his own country.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Says the "Indian Spectator": The appointment of Mr. R. Giles, as Commissioner in Sind, may cause a flutter in the Civilian dovecote. Outside that charmed circle, however, the appointment will be generally welcomed both as a matter of justice and of expediency. It is true, Mr. Giles is not a pucca covenanter, having narrowly missed entrance into the coveted service. But for all practical purposes he has served the State as such. His knowledge of the province in which he seems to have served all his life must be exceptionally intimate. As a matter of fact, again, Mr. Giles has acted, off and on, as Commissioner; and it would be a pity to shelve him on the purely technical grounds. The Bombay Civil Service can afford to be magnanimous in such a case, especially as Mr. Giles has not many years now to serve.

NATIVE DRESS AT LEVEES.

Some of the native newspapers express dissatisfaction with the Government resolution *anent* the proper dress to be worn by Hindus and Mahomedans at H. E. the Governor's Levees, &c. The "Gujerati" writes: The recent Government Resolution regarding the proper dress to be worn by Hindus and Mahomedans at Levees and similar other officials functions has, as was to be expected, created a good deal of adverse criticism and even dissatisfaction. Of course, those who do not much care for these Levees or do not specially aspire to be advertised in the papers will be indifferent as to what special costume is prescribed. Those who have no objection or who are accustomed to the Anglicised dress will also be unaffected by the new rules. But there is a very respectable section of the Hindu community who would like to attend a Levee but not in European costume. They will naturally resent the new regulations and already audible protests are being heard everywhere.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR AND NATIVE CHIEFS.

Regarding the contributions and offers from chiefs and nobles in Native States in connection with the Transvaal War, of which a list has been published, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" says: Let the people of India feel that as they have not been backwards in sharing the responsibilities of the Empire, the people of England would in no manner be backwards in recognizing and according rights and privileges which their conduct entitle them to. Another lesson that is to be derived from the liberal offers of the Indian Chiefs, is that it is for the best interests of England with her ever-increasing trade and colonization to develop the military resources of India. This offer also suggests a financial consideration. If, as it has become abundantly clear, the native chiefs are ready and willng to place their resources at the disposal of the Paramount Power, would it not be better to train the battallions and crops of those states upto mark and then lessen a portion of the burden of maintaining an unneccessarily large military force from the shoulders of the tax-payer? By doing so the Native States would not be put to any large extra expenses, because their military corps and battalions are already in their service, all they require to be of greater use to the Paramount Power is proper training.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Angus Alexander
Ardesir H (Engineer)
Baronian Z S F
Barbasch Hermann
Bontror Mourad El Chuk
Brale A H
Brodkie Sophie
Brown Wm T
Calvert Sub-Conductor J
Coombs Miss G
Deane Col
Deepholts J P
Fish Moses Flish
Frexmore Sisters
Gibbs A F H
Grimberg David
Hall E A
Hand F
Hassan Ali Fezhyder
Kosakow Secretair
Laznig Naftali
Lee Mrs
McAnliffe Jack
McGown
Meyer Mons Remy
Miller P
Moore E F
Moore T Hardy
Mobacker B L
Nair S K (of Travancore)
Neilson J
Niedel Mrs A
Pagonis A D
Pemberton Mrs
Romanoff B
Rozensweig Fanie
Searson Miss
Schuh Adolfe and Samuel
Smith P J
Stang Rosa
Taylor D Massie
Usborne Gordon
Welsh J W
Weiseman Madam E
Whiteside Rev W C
Williams A
Williams A E (Jockey)
Winterxale J

WONDERS will never cease we are told; but it can not be denied that Holloway's Pills are the greatest wonder of modern times. They correct bile, prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver, and purify the system, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote health, and reinstate the weak to an ardour of feeling never before experienced. The sale of these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, convincing the most sceptical that there is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for removing the complaints incidental to the human race. They are indeed a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from disorders, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health after other remedies had proved [illegible]

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE Presidential election which took place in the United States of America on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every fourth year, writes a contemporary, is the twenty-eight of its kind since the great George Washington laid the foundations of the Anglo-Saxon Republic on the other side of the Atlantic; but as four Vice-Presidens have succeeded to the higher office through the death of the respective incumbents, Mr. William McKinley is the twenty-fourth person to hold that office, which carries with it a salary of 50,000 dollars annually, equivalent approximately to about £10,000. When the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress, on the 4th of July, 1776, the American Union consisted of but thirteen States. It was not till November, 1782, that Great Britain acknowledged their independence; and in September of the following year the treaty of peace was concluded. The former Government is based on the Constitution of September 17th, 1787, to which no fewer than fifteen amendments were added at intervals, the last one in March 1870. The Federal Republic now comprises 45 partially independent States, the Governors of which are elected by the direct voice of the people, and five organised and one unorganised territory, the whole covering an area of something over three and-a-half million square miles, of which lakes and riverscover some 38,400 square miles; and the population ten years ago was 62,622,250. George Washington, the first President of the United States, held office for a double term, from 1789 to 1797, and died two years afterwards. In the early history of the Republic it was customary for the Vice-President to succeed to the Presidentship,' and so we find John Adams, who was Vice-President during the eight years that Washington held the higher office, succeeded to the Presidency in 1797. Adams was followed by Thomas Jefferson, who likewise held the office of President for a double term, as did also James Madison and James Munro. Eight Presidents in all have held the Presidentship for a double term: and if Mr. McKinley should be elected to-day—as there is very little doubt that he will be—he will be the ninth person to achieve that distinction. William H. Harrison and James A. Garfield, the latter of whom was assassinated in September, 1881, held office for a few months only. Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison, who have also held the high office of President—the former for two terms—are still alive. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy, and Militia, and exercises a vast patronage. The only qualifications needed for the office are that the person seeking it must be not less than thirty-five years of age; he must have been fourteen years resident in the United States, and must be a natural-born citizen. Ulysses S. Grant was the youngest President that America has ever had; he was forty-seven years old when he was elected. It was only in January, 1886, that the Senate adopted a law providing that, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him and in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet shall act as President until the disability is removed or a new President is elected.

The first serious step in the Presidential campaign is the act of nomination. Candidates for the presidency are nominated by the National Convention, which, on assembling, first adopts the platform or programme on which the party will fight the contest. Then the work of selecting the candidate begins. The most exciting election was that of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected by the merest fluke. The country was on the verge of Civil War. The Democratic Convention sat for ten days at Charlestown, but could arrive at no decision. A split in the party resulted in three Democratic candidates being put up. The Republicans put up Abraham Licoln, who, by 180 votes, was elected over the heads of the split-up opposition. Then followed the Civil War. After the candidates have been nominated, they stump the country and make speeches, the real fighting being done in the doubtful States. On the day of the election the headquarters of the National Committee are deserted, but after nightfall, when the polls have closed, the rooms are crowded and bulletins trickle in. In the camp of the victors the watch-fires will blaze merrily. The successful chairman holds a reception, and when the result of the election is beyond possibility of doubt he sends a despatch to his candidate saying: "I congratulate you, Mr. President." There was a grave scandal over the election of 1800. Thomas Jefferson and Adam Burr were the Republican candidates, and John Adams and Charles Pinckney the Federalist candidates. When the poll was declared it was found that Jefferson and Burr had each received 73 votes, while Adams received 65 and Pinckney 64. Jefferson was at the time Vice-President, and the intention of the electors was that he should be promoted to the higher office, the Vice-Presidentship being given to Burr; but the latter declined to accept the arrangement. After thirty-six ballots Jefferson secured the votes of ten States, and was elected.

England is desirous of remaining on "more than friendly terms" with America, which has only come to be recognised as a Power in international politics since the war with Spain, two years ago, over the Philippines; but after all it can really matter little to us whether Mr. Mckinley or Mr. Bryan wins. The latter has not disguised the fact that he is an avowed enemy of England, while Mr. McKinley at times has evinced anxiety to escape the imputation of friendliness towards Great Britain. In the earlier stages of the campaign Bryan was very hot on the silver question, and he mapped out a delightfully simple plan by which he proposed, if the electors sent him to the White House to reduce the nation's debt by half, with a mere stroke of the pen. He appears latterly to have lost faith in his own powers of accomplishing this, at any rate he has for weeks preserved silence on the silver question and confined his oratory to denouncing the Republicans for endeavouring to establish an empire out of the territory that Spain was compelled to yield. The one satisfactory point to be noted in connexion with the election of Mr. Mc Kinley is that it will mean the continuance of Colonel John Hay as Secretary of State England has no more sincere friend in the United States than Colonel Hay. The new President, whoever he may be, does not assume office until the 4th March next.

THE NEW CAPITAL OF CHINA.

THE CITY OF SI-NGAN-FU.

SI-NGAN-FU—whither the Dowager-Empress and the Emperor of China have removed their Court and the seat of Government—is one of the most interesting and ancient of the cities of China. It is known by a number of different names, or to be more exact, different ways of spelling the same name, as Hsinan, Hsianfu, Sianfu, &c. It lies in the almost inaccessible mountain-walled valley of the Wei-ho, at a distance of some eight hundred miles from Peking; and it is distinctly a novelty to be told that Court and official business can be transacted more expeditiously there than at Tai-yuen-fu, which is only about a quarter of that distance. It is true, however, that Si-ngan-fu is in better telegraphic communication than Tai-yuen-fu with all the great provinces of China. Thence, one telegraph wire passes, via Tai-yuen-fu, to Peking; another passes north-westwards into the Province of Kansu; while a third communicates, via Kingchaw, with all the southern, south-eastern, and south-western provinces of the Empire. Si-ngan-fu thus becomes the heart, as it is the true strategic centre, of China.

The first view of Si-ngau-fu, after crossing the mountains of Shensi, with their dangerous and difficult passes, is obtained from a height some three miles distant from the city. Thence it is seen sloping up gradually from the banks of the river, so as to exhibit its imposing walls and lofty towers, its houses and palaces, at one view, like the interior of an amphitheatre. The city is surrounded by a crenelated wall, built of bricks, and some 36 feet in height, and its total circuit is about nine miles. There is a gate in the face of each wall, and thence a wide street leads to the centre of the city, where the Yamen, or seat of Government, is situated. Here also is the site of the ancient palace of the Emperors of China. The population occupies the entire enceinte, and presents a heterogeneous collection of Tibetans, Mongols, and Tartars. The houses are mostly built of wood, and in order to keep out the "God of Fire" the southern gate of the city is kept shut ordinarily. There is more life and movement in the Chinese than in the Manchu city—the latter being largely occupied by parks and gardens. Miles of faubourgs extend along the roads and canals outside the city. Owing to its position at the point of convergence of the trade routes between Central Asia and China, and to the fertility of its yellow earth, Si-ngan-fu for two or three thousand years has been a city of the first importance, both commercially and politically. At the present day its stores are filled with precious merchandise. It possesses also a Government arsenal, whence modern weapons of war are turned out.

Si-ngan-fu has been taken and re-taken, rebuilt and destroyed since its foundation in the 12th century B. C., by Wu Wang, the "Mastral King," but its position has assured for it always the control of trade passing between the East and West. When Siang-Kwan in B. C. 770, had revenged the insults offered by the Tartars to the Emperor Ping, and for his courage had been made King of Tsin-chaw, Si-ngan-fu went by the name of Hao-King. It was the metropolis of Shi Hwangti of the Tsin Dynasty, the great Emperor whose conquests almost intersected those of his contemporary Ptolemy Evergetes. Under the Han dynasty, the city attained to the summit of its splendour and prosperity, and then went by the name of Chang-an. It is related of Liu-tsung, one of the leaders of the barbaric Huns, who maintained their sway in Shensi until A. D. 352, that he built a magnificent palace at Chang-an, and having summoned all the chief subjects of his kingdom, lived in luxury and splendour hitherto unknown in China. He possessed a body-guard of Amazons, elegantly dressed, and many of whom w good musicians, who accompained him wherever he went. When the House of Tang had firmly established itself in China, and Tai-tsung had made his reign famous, the Greek Emperor Theodosius sent an Ambassador to Chang-an carrying presents of rubies and emeralds. Nestorian missionaries also presented themselves at this monarch's Court, and were courteously received by him. He listened to the leading tenets of their doctrines, ordered a temple to be erected in his capital, and caused some of their sacred books to be translated. The celebrated bi-lingual tablet at Si-ngan-fu in Syriac and Chinese characters—the most ancient Christian writing yet discovered in Eastern Asia—dates from the time of the Tang dynasty, and shows that Christianity had made considerable progress among the Chinese at that early date.

During the first periods of the Mongol sovereigns of China, Si-ngan-fu went by the name of King-tchao-fu, a name which Marco Polo corrupted into Kenjamfu, and under which name he describes the city in terms that generally would apply to it at the present day. Notwithstanding its antiquity, Si-ngan-fu possesses no very ancient buildings. The site of the famous palace of the Tang dynasty, whose sovereigns reigned from the seventh century to the beginning of the tenth, is still shown. The city possesses, however, a priceless archeological museum containing a mass of designs, tablets, and inscriptions, some of them being twenty centuries old. To a sagacious antiquary and explorer the neighbourhood of this ancient city offers a better field than any other portion of China. Almost the only actual known relics of the three great dynasties of China—the Hia, Shang, and Chaw—are now in the Temple of Confucius in Peking, and were removed thither from Si-ngan-fu in A. D. 1126. They consist of a number of irregularly shaped drums, with inscriptions commemorating a great hunt of Suen Wang in the neighbourhood of Si-ngan-fu about B. C. 827. At some little distance from Si-ngan-fu is a curious temple, dating from the time of the Tang Emperors, containing a colossal figure of the Buddha fifty-six feet in height. Both temple and figure are cut out of the solid rock.

In 1861-2 Si-ngan-fu was nearly sharing the same fate as Nanking and other cities of the Yellow Empire. A large force of Mahomedan rebels appeared before its walls, and endeavoured to effect the liberation of some thousands of their co-religionists within the city, and who had been thrown into prison. The high and strongly built walls of the city were, however, too strong for them, and they retired, after laying waste and burning the suburbs. The total population of Si-ngan-fu is estimated at a million souls.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

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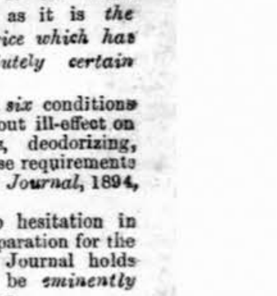

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"M. A. P." IN THE BOUDOIR.

It is curious how seldom distinguished converts to Rome marry into Roman Catholic families. Lord Bute was in this, as he was in so many other matters, the exception that proves the rule. Within a very short time of his conversion, his engagement to the pretty elder daughter of the then Lord Howard of Glossop was announced. Miss Gwendolen Fitzalan Howard was at the time two and twenty, and was one of five lovely sisters of whom the others became in due course Lady Herries, Lady Loudoun, Mrs. Tredcroft, and Mrs. Middleton. The marriage of "Lothair" to a daughter of all the Howards created an immense sensation; all fashionable and ecclesiastical London made a point of being present, the more so that the celebrant, Monsignor Caple—Disraeli's "Monsignor Catesby"—was then in the zenith of his glory, and to him was attributed the credit of the bridegroom's return to the faith, not of his fathers, but, as a friend observed, of his grandfathers.

Lady Bute is a sincerely religious woman, and many a humble Roman Catholic mission may be said to practically owe its existence to her munificence. She was personally acquainted with all the poorer inhabitants on each of the great estates owned by her husband, and when her silver wedding was celebrated—that is, three years ago—Lady Bute made it an excuse for giving away an immense sum of money to those charitable institutions specially devoted to the care of the very young and of the aged and infirm. Lady Bute took a great interest in Lord Bute's antiquarian researches; but she is an intensely feminine woman, and has quite revived the now almost lost art of ecclesiastical embroidery. Indeed, each Christmas she presents to some poor mission at least one vestment partly worked by herself and her daughter.

The late Lord Bute's only daughter, Lady Margaret Crichton-Stuart, is one of the very few Roman Catholic heiresses. She is five-and-twenty, nearly six years older than the new peer, and she has been most carefully educated. Lord Bute was a great believer in the educational effect of foreign travel, and only this summer, Lady Margaret accompanied her brothers to Oberammeragau. Lord Bute, unlike most nobles of his creed did not care to send his sons to either of the two great Roman schools, the Oratory, near Birmingham, and Beumont College, near Windsor. Himself an old Eton boy, he was a firm believer in public school education, and he was one of those who hoped against hope that in time a Catholic house would be established within the precincts of "Henry's holy shade." Had the authorities at Eton seen their way to starting such a house, the present Lord Bute then Lord Dumfries, would have been the first boy put down for it.

Lord and Lady Bute were fond of London though they never cared to mix in general society. During the early years of their married life they rented Chiswick House from the late Duke of Devonshire, and after leaving the famous ducal mansion on the banks of the Thames, they purchased the Crown lease of St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, from Sir Julian Goldsmid, and it is there that Lady Bute will probably spent her early widowhood. The house is a very delightful one, and includes not only a fine gallery where many of the late Lord Bute's greatest art treasures are now, hung, but also a fine Chapel.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that many people who are aware that Lord Bute was the "Lothair" and Lady Bertha Hamilton, now Lady Blandford, the "Corisande" of Disraeli's famous novel, are ignorant of the fact that an engagement at one time actually existed in real life between the young couple. Such, however, was the case. The engagement was broken off when Lord Bute's change of religion rendered the projected union distasteful not only to the house of Abercoan but "Corisande" herself. Otherwise the Fates seemed to smile upon the pair; both were of lofty birth—she of the house of Hamilton and he of the royal Stuart line. Both were of splendid presence and were yet in the days of their youth—he one of the wealthiest and most powerful of peers and she the loveliest of perhaps the most striking bevy of sisters that the century has seen.

As everyone knows the beautiful Lady Bertha Hamilton became Marchioness Blandford on the same day as her sister Maud became Lady Lansdowne. The ceremony took place in Westminster Abbey and was of the most brilliant description. All seemed to augur well for the future of the young couples, and these predictions were in one case amply fulfilled. As for the other, sufficient to say that the marriage of the peerless "Corisande" was, of all unhappy unions, surely the most unhappy. For years Lady Blandford occupied the most trying and pathetic position that can fall to the lot of a pure and high minded woman, and the sympathy of everyone was hers. The Queen, who is a very old friend of Lady Blandford's mother, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, showed in a marked manner her regard for the Marchioness, who had a further claim on royal sympathy in being a god-daughter of the Prince Consort. Lady Blandford has preserved her youth in a remarkable degree, and has all the fine features, the delicate beauty, and the dignified bearing of the "handsome Hamiltons." Time has indeed dealt gently with "the Lady Corisande."

Lord Hothfield, who has excellent shooting over his northern estate this season, is very keen about shooting, but does not care for other forms of sport. A welthy peer, he is able to preserve extensively, and his friends are always glad to accept his invitations for a day with grouse or partridge. Mr. John Tufton, his son and heir, however, is a noted cricketer playing in prominent matches, and usually making excellent scores. He was in the Scots Guards, but left after his marriage some three years ago, though having been called out with the reserve of officers, he has spent the past few months "soldiering" at Shorncliffe. His wife, a sister of Lord Huntingdon's, is as nice as she is pretty, which, when one recalls her brilliant dark eyes, lovely camplexion, and highbred air, means a good deal. In fact, no peer can boast a more charming daughter-in-law than Lord Hothfield who indeed, received innumerable congratulations when the engagement was announced.

The Bellinghams, as their name imports, are in no sense indigenous to Ireland, though their territorial connection with the country has now lasted for the respectable period of nearly three centuries. Northumberland is their "locus originis" (still perpetuated in the little town of Bellingham,) and they early acquired large estates in Westmordland. On a window in Leven Hall, their former seat in that country, is or was to be read the quaint inscriptiont "Amicus Amice Alanus Belliger, belligero Bellinghamus". Sir Edward Bellingham was Governor, or Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1548, and some fifty years later his descendant received a grant of the old Gernonstown estate in Louth, which was confirmed under the Act of Settlement of Charles II.

The baronetcy enjoyed by Sir Henry Bellingham dates only from 1796, but this is really a revival of a much older title, as Sir Henry Bellingham, M.P, for Westmoreland, was created a Baronet as early as 1620, the dignity, however, becoming extinct at the death of the second holder of the title in 1650. The present Baronet, the fourth of the second creation, who is in his fifty-first year, succeeded his father, Sir Alan, in 1889, An old Harrovian and an M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford. Sir Henry has been more or less of a "reading man" from his youth, and the fine library at Bellingham Castle bears witness to the variety of his literary tastes

Sir Henry Bellingham has been twice married, first, in 1874, to Lady Constance Noel (a sister of the present Earl of Gainsborough), by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son is a lieutenant in the Scottish Rifles, and has been at the front in South Africa since the beginning of the war. The elder daughter is a nun at the well-known convent of the Holy Child at Mayfield, in Kent. Lady Constance died in 1891, and four years later Sir Henry married the Hon. Lelgarde Clifton, daughter of the twenty-second Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.

The present Castle of Bellingham dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century, having been built to replace the old castle of the Vernons, which the Bellinghams occupied for some sixty years, but which was burned to the ground a few days before the battle of the Boyne by the army of King James. The modern castle is an extensive pile, with a great many rooms, none of them very large or stately. There are many fine pictures and artistic and antiquarian curiosities of all kinds. The owner is a man of many occupations, for he was Member of Parliament for Louth for many years, besides holding a commission in the county militia. He has, moreover, been called to the Bar, has been a Commissioner of national education since 1890, and is an indefatigable attendant at meetings of all kinds in Dublin and his county town.

The little soldiers in your blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition of good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

It is easily made; it has an attractive aroma; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of the best beef-tea.

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ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,
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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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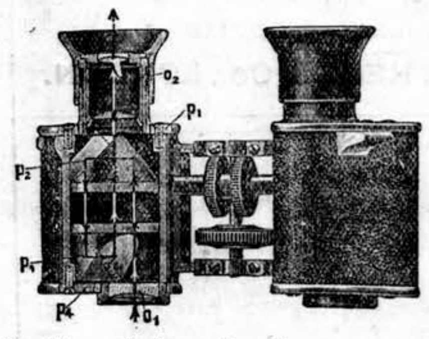

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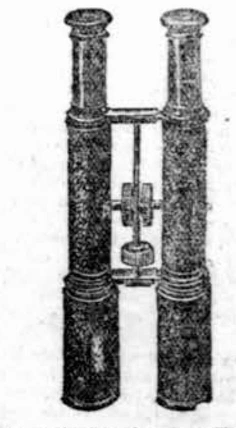

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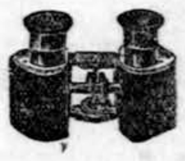

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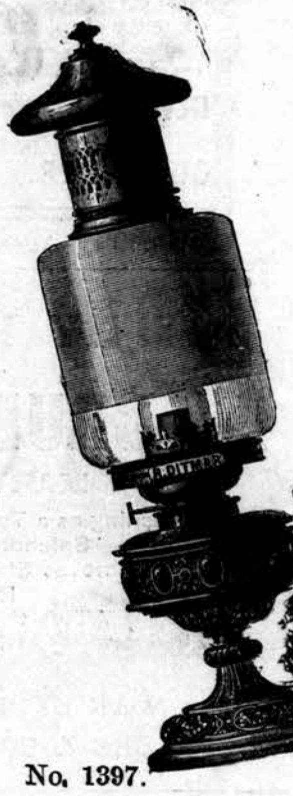

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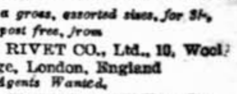

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